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THE BLOODED DSTOCK FARMER

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U.S. Department of Agriculture



"Economy."

"Serooge, at a board meeting, cut his finger and asked for a piece of sticking plaster. Nobody had any plaster, but a merchant handed Serooge a two cent stamp.

"'Put that on,' he said. 'It will stop the flow of blood.'

"'Oh, thank you,' said Serooge, and, drawing forth his wallet, he deposited the two cent stamp therein, taking out a one cent stamp of his own, which he proceeded to affix on his hurt."—Detroit Free Press.

Volume XIX.

1913

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Fifty Cents a Year One Dollar for Three Years

MARCH

Number 1.

OF INTEREST TO YOU

DRASTIC REFORMS PROPOSED BY PUJO

COMMITTEE'S REPORT, PRESENTED TO CONGRESS, FINDS A MONEY TRUST EXISTS WHICH IS FULL OF PERIL TO THE COUNTRY'S INSTITUTIONS—J. P. MORGAN & CO. FOUND TO HEAD A SMALL INNER GROUP WHICH CONTROLS \$1,300,000,000 HERE; \$561,000,000 IN CHICAGO—CLEARING HOUSES AND STOCK EXCHANGES MUST INCORPORATE, THE REPORT SUGGESTS, OR BE DENIED USE OF THE U. S. MAILS.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Three reports were presented to the House today by members of the Money Trust Committee.

The majority report, signed by Chairman Pujo and the six other Democratic members, finds that a money trust does exist. It names as the "most active agents in bringing about the concentration of money and credit:"

J. P. Morgan & Co., George F. Baker, James Stillman, Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; First National Bank, National City Bank, Bank of Commerce, Chase National Bank, Guaranty Trust Co., and Bankers' Trust Co., all of New York; Lee, Higginson & Co. and Kidder, Peabody & Co., with three affiliated banks, of Boston; First National Bank and Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, and their close ally, the Continental and Commercial National Bank.

Huge Resources Controlled.

The New York institutions, according to the report, control more than \$1,300,000,000 in resources, and those in Chicago \$561,000,000.

Situation Found to be Full of Peril to Country's Institutions.

"In New York City," continues the report, "the international banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., with its large foreign clientele and connections while only qualifiedly allied with the inner group, yet through its close relations with the National City Bank and the National Bank of Commerce and other financial institutions, conducts large joint account transactions with them, especially in recent years, having what virtually amounts to an understanding not to compete, which is defended as a principle of banking ethics."

"Together they have, with a few exceptions, pre-empted the banking business of the important railways of the country."

"In Chicago this inner group associates with and makes issues of securities in joint account, or through underwriting participations primarily

with the First National Bank and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and has more or less friendly business relations with the Continental and Commercial National Bank, which participates in the underwriting of security issues by the inner group.

Smaller Allied Groups.

"These are the three largest financial institutions in Chicago, with combined resources of \$561,000,000."

"Radiating from these principal groups and closely affiliated with them are smaller but important banking houses, such as Kissel, Kinnicut & Co., while Weld & Co., and Harvey Fisk & Sons receive large and lucrative patronage from the dominating groups and are used by the latter as jobbers or distributors of securities, the issue of which they control, but, for reasons of their own, they prefer not to have distributed under their own names."

"Lee, Higginson & Co., besides being partners with the inner group, are also frequently utilized in this service because of their facilities as distributors of securities."

"Beyond these inner groups and sub-groups are banks and bankers throughout the country who co-operate with them in underwriting or guaranteeing the sale of securities offered to the public and who also act as distributors of such securities."

"The patronage thus proceeding from the inner group and its sub-groups is of great value to these banks and may be regarded as a part of this vast financial organization."

The Enormous Outer Circle.

Concluding its findings as to the existence of a Money Trust the committee says:

"Your committee is convinced that however well founded may be the assurances of good intentions by those now holding the places of power which have been thus created, the situation is fraught with too great peril to our institutions to be tolerated."

Controls Security Issues.

Discussing the control of issues of securities by this Money Trust, the report says:

"Through their power and domination over so many of the largest financial institutions, which, as buyers, underwriters, distributors, or investors, constitute the principal first outlets for security issues, the inner group and its allies have drawn to themselves practically the sole marketing of the issues of the greater railroad producing and trading, and public utility corporations, which in consequence have no open market to which to appeal; and from this position of vantage, they have been able to turn to direct the deposits and other patronage of such corporations to these same financial institutions, thereby strengthening the instruments through which they work."

Condemns Voting Trusts.

The report condemns interlocking directorates and consolidations and devoted considerable space to a statement showing the development of control through those agencies in New York institutions.

"It is manifestly improper," it says "and repugnant to the theory and practice of competition that the same person or members of the same firm shall undertake to act in such inconsistent capacities."

The report condemns the use of voting trusts in the control of financiers in the capacity of depositaries

(Continued on page 3.)

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THE BLOODED STOCK FARMER

MARCH, 1913.

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ORIGINALLY entered at the Post Office at Oxford, Pa., as Second-Class Matter, May 27, 1899.

TRY AN AD IN THIS PAPER AND WATCH RESULTS

DRASTIC REFORMS PROPOSED BY PUJO.

(Continued from page 2.)

for interstate corporations.

The recommendations of the committee, as set forth in the report and embraced in the accompanying bills, urged the following reforms:

"Clearing house associations of which national banks are members should be required to become bodies corporate of the States in which they are located, and every solvent and properly managed bank or trust company should have the right, enforceable at law, to become and remain a member."

"Regular periodical examinations of members by a committee of the Clearing House Association should be prohibited, and instead all such examinations should be conducted by public authorities."

The committee would give the Government supervision of clearing house certificates, and would prohibit the fixing of rates by clearing houses for the collection of out-of-town checks, discount or interest on deposits.

Ways to Reach Stock Exchange.

As to the New York Stock Exchange, the committee recommended:

"That Congress prohibit transmission by the mails or by telegraph or telephone from one State to another of orders to buy or sell or quotations or other information concerning transactions on any stock exchange, and also prohibit national banks from buying or selling or lending upon the security of stocks or bonds listed on any stock exchange, unless such exchange is a body corporate of the State or territory in which it is located."

"Require corporations whose securities it (the Stock Exchange) lists," the report continues, "to make a complete disclosure of their affairs, in particular any commission paid to promoters, middlemen or bankers, out of any such security interest or the proceeds thereof."

"Require a margin of not less than twenty per cent on all purchases of stock."

To Prohibit "Wash Sales."

"Prohibit as far as possible the execution of simultaneous or substantially simultaneous orders proceeding from the same person or persons to buy and sell the same security for the purpose of creating an appearance of activity therein, and any orders, the purpose of which is to inflate or depress the price of any security."

"Prohibit members from lending to other members securities carried by the former for customers, whether with or without the customer's consent."

"State in its charter the conditions on which issues of securities shall be admitted or removed from the trading list and provide for a judicial review of its action in this regard."

"Keep books of account showing the actual names and transactions of customers and give access thereto to the Postmaster-General."

To Regulate the Banks.

Among the recommendations for the restriction of National banks the committee set forth twenty-two regulations. These were:

The prohibition of the consolidation of two or more banks without the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency; prohibition of directors serving on the boards of more than one bank in the same community or locality; forbidding ownership of stock in one national by any other bank or trust company.

Forbidding voting trusts in the control of banks; providing for cumulative voting in the election of national bank directors; forbidding security holding companies as adjuncts to national banks; forbidding interstate corporations from constituting any banking establishment their sole fiscal agents; forbidding interstate corporations to deposit funds with "unsupervised, unregulated, private bankers."

Reform of Railroads Also.

Forbidding national banks from engaging in underwriting syndicates; allowing national banks to invest 25 per cent of their capital in State, city, county or corporation mortgage bonds.

Reform of the system of railroad reorganization to conform with the scheme outlined in the British law, which places reorganization under the control of the courts, giving the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to supervise reorganization plans; placing railroad security issues under the control of the commission and providing for competitive bidding of such issues.

Forbidding officers of national banks from borrowing from their banks; providing for publicity for loans made by a director from his bank; forbidding national bank officers and directors participating in underwriting syndicates.

Publicity for Assets.

Making it a crime for officers or directors to accept any compensation for loaning a bank's funds; limiting the number of directors of national banks to not less than five or more than thirteen; providing publicity for the assets and for the stockholding lists of national banks.

The two bills presented by the committee deal with the national banks and with stock exchanges. The first embodies the committee's recommendation as to control of clearing

houses, and provides a fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment for two years for violations.

The second bill embodies all of the recommendations of the committee as to stock exchanges and fixes penalties for violation.

Struggle for Equitable Life Shows Eagerness for Control.

The report was written by Samuel Untermyer, the committee's chief counsel. As an illustration of what they mean by not employing the plain phrase Money Trust, the investigators point out the manipulation of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, thus:

"The purchase of the Equitable Life stock by Mr. Ryan and Mr. Morgan in succession furnishes an object lesson of the value that leading financiers place on the control of corporate assets not belonging to the corporation but held in trust for other people and a fair criterion from which to judge of the reasons why they have engaged so actively in buying into banks and trust companies and in securing control thereof through voting trusts.

Why Was Stock Turned Over.

If the controlling stock of the Equitable Life, that yields only 7 per cent on \$51,000—\$3,570 per year—was worth \$2,500,000 to Mr. Ryan and \$3,000,000 to Mr. Morgan why did it have that value? Was it because the life insurance company held in its treasury the majority stock of the Mercantile Trust Co., which was turned over to the Bankers' Trust Co., controlled by J. P. Morgan & Company through a voting trust, after Mr. Morgan bought Mr. Ryan's stock, and also the stocks of other banks and trust companies, including those of the National Bank of Commerce and the Fifth Avenue Trust Co.?

Use of Other People's Money.

The Guaranty Trust Co., likewise controlled by Morgan & Company through a voting trust, subsequently absorbed the Fifth Avenue Trust Co., and Messrs. Morgan, Baker and Stillman took over one-half the holdings of the Equitable and Mutual Life Insurance Companies of the Bank of Commerce stock.

The committee defines the distinction between buying the control of a bank and of a railroad or industrial as follows:

"The distinction between buying control of a bank or trust company and of an industrial company or railroad is fundamental. In the latter case the purchaser gets only the use of the assets that belong to the corporation. In the former he bargains for and gets the use of other people's money. The change of control in the former interests only the parties to the transaction. It does not concern the public. In the latter case the depositors

and the public are very much interested.

Indifference of Stockholders.

Discussing the subject of the indifference of stockholders as an aid to concentration of control, the committee says:

"It appears from the evidence that where the property is not held under a voting trust and the stock has its voting rights a small fraction is able to control a corporation where the holdings are widely scattered, and that this is due mainly to the supineness and absence of initiative of stockholders in protecting their interests.

"Unlike other countries, this condition is proverbial with us. None of the witnesses called was able to name an instance in the history of the country in which the stockholders had succeeded in overthrowing an existing management in any large corporation, nor does it appear that stockholders have ever even succeeded in so far as to secure the investigation of an existing management of a corporation to ascertain whether it has been well or honestly managed."

Bank's Illegal Action.

In dealing with investments of national banks, the report says:

"The national banks in the great cities are exceeding their charter powers in the character of the business they are conducting and from which their principal revenues are derived. They are acting as promoters, underwriters, and houses of issue for the securities of railroad and industrial corporations. Their activities have extended even into foreign countries and to highly speculative and undeveloped enterprises, through the thin disguise of the so-called security companies that are attached to them in the manner above described.

"Some of them maintain separate departments and organizations for the sale of bonds as an important part of their business, and they advertise such securities for sale by circular in the public press.

"At times these bonds are actually acquired by them out of the bank assets before being sold. At other times they are contracted for and underwritten, but are wholly or partly disposed of before being paid for."

Pages of the report are devoted to a review of the evidence bearing on the New York Stock Exchange, and the following conclusions are made:

"The contention of the New York Stock Exchange that it is not engaged in business, and that its sole function is to supply a meeting place where its members may deal with one another under prescribed rules, is not borne out by the facts.

"It is the market place of the entire country and of foreign countries for

securities and the only public market in the United States where money is loaned and borrowed.

"It undertakes to prescribe the form and conditions of every corporate security in which it authorizes dealings, and its determination is final through its control over the listing of such securities.

"It claims wide rights on the ground that it is performing a national public function."

WILSON MAY SUPPORT CHANGE IN BANK LAW.

Said to Favor Senator Hoke Smith's Bill to Enable National Institutions to Loan on Real Estate.

Washington.—Senator Hoke Smith yesterday introduced a bill in the Senate authorizing National banks to make loans on real estate security and it is believed by his colleagues that the measure has the approval of the President.

When the National bank act was originally passed in the early sixties, the only way votes could be obtained for it was by eliminating this feature. All the private and state banks of the country fought the proposed law. For the same reason, it is believed, the state and private banks and great trust companies today will be found just as energetically opposing this revision of the National banking laws.

Senator Hoke Smith is to be a member of the reorganized finance committee when the Democrats obtain control of the Senate.

HOW MUCH IS ADDED TO FARM VALUES ON ACCOUNT OF ORCHARDS THEREON?

I have before me a list of farms entered for sale in Western New York, mostly in the Counties of Monroe, Wayne, Ontario and Niagara. I notice in looking over this list that the value of these farms seems to rest largely with the amount of orchard on the farms. If there are no orchards, the farms are offered at a low price. If the orchards are large, a much higher price is asked for the land.

Here is a list of some of the farms: 10 acres all planted to orchard, price \$15,000; 155 acres, 105 acres orchard, \$60,000; 250 acres, 87 acres in orchard \$80,000; 220 acres, 15 acres in orchard, \$13,000; 176-acre farm, 34 acres in orchard, \$15,000; 200-acre farm, no orchard, \$15,000; 124-acre farm, 18 acres in orchard, \$25,000; 196-acre farm, 34 acres in orchard, \$25,000, which is probably a younger orchard; 242 acres, one acre of orchard, \$80.00 per acre; 40 acre farm, 2 acres orchard, \$9,000; 67 acre farm

24 acres orchard, \$20,000; 70 acre farm, 25 acres in orchard, \$35,000; 100 acre farm, 10 acres in orchard, \$21,000; 83 acre farm, 45 acres in orchard, \$20,000; 85 acre farm, 31 acres in orchard, \$18,000; 150 acre farm, 75 acres in orchard, \$30,500; 50 acre farm, 22 acres in orchard, \$15,000.

By reading the above list carefully, you will notice that while each piece of land has valuable buildings attached, the most valuable appendage to each of these farms is the orchard. That is indicated by a 10 acre farm all planted to orchard, the price of which is \$15,000.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C.

February 12, 1913.

The Department of Agriculture is getting ready to fill requests for the basket willow cuttings grown last year on its experimental farm at Arlington, Va. Distribution of these cuttings takes place early in March each spring, to farmers and others who wish to make trials of basket willow on lands too wet for other crops. From 50 to 100 cuttings are given each person.

The distribution is not a mere giving away of Government material to persons who desire to get something free; because it is required that each recipient of cuttings shall make a report of the treatment given and the results obtained. Several select varieties are included in each set that is distributed, and the aim is to secure information as to the best variety for each locality, since no one kind can be relied upon to yield maximum results over a wide range of territory.

In the basket willow investigations carried on at the Arlington Farm, Arlington, Va., and at Ames, Iowa, by the Forest Service, particular attention has been given to the development of American species for basket making purposes. The European species now commonly used have never proved themselves entirely adapted to American conditions and are as a rule less thrifty than the native species. At present there is at Arlington a willow garden containing nearly 500 lots gathered from all parts of the country and representing practically every species and variety found in the United States and Canada.

A system of selection which has been carried on for several years is already indicating which strains show the best basket willow characteristics for American conditions.

The United States, says the Department of Agriculture, is probably the largest consumer of Circassian walnut, one of the world's best known and most expensive cabinet woods.

The high cost of Circassian walnut is due to the scarcity of the beautifully figured variety demanded for furniture and interior finish, for the tree itself is more widely distributed than almost any other of commercial importance. The demand for the best wood, however, has always outrun the supply. Even in the eighteenth century, when wars in Europe were frequent, so much Circassian walnut was used for gunstocks that the supply was seriously depleted. Early in the nineteenth century the wood of 12,000 trees was used for this purpose alone. Single trees, containing choice burls or fine bird's-eye figures have sold for more than \$3,000.

The tree is native to the eastern slopes of the Caucasus and ranges eastward to the foothills of the Himalaya Mountains, from which it extends southward to northern India and the mountains of upper Burma. It has been widely planted in Europe and the United States, in this country under the name of English walnut. The wood grown here, however, has not the qualities demanded by the cabinet and furniture maker. Much of the Circassian walnut now used comes from the Black Sea and from ports of Asia.

According to a circular just issued by the Forest Service the demand for Circassian walnut has resulted in the substitution of other woods. Our own red gum is often sold as Circassian walnut, and butternut is also similar in general appearance to the less highly figured grades. Many good African, Asian, and South American woods resemble Circassian walnut, none possesses the magnificent figure, delicate tones, and velvety texture of the latter. The circular discusses the supply and uses of Circassian walnut, and those who wish to know how possible substitutes may be distinguished can learn from this circular the distinctive marks which the Government's experts have discovered.

WHY HORSES SHOULD BE CLIPPED.

Horses represent a substantial investment and deserve good care. In their natural state they were not obliged to work. Since they are required to do labor they should be kept in the best condition for it. Few, if any, horses are at their best when the time of changing the coat comes. Unnatural conditions should be provided against by clipping. How to properly care for work horses is much better understood now than

ever before and those who have studied the horse most carefully and tried different remedies are agreed that a good clipping is very beneficial to work animals. The skin is a most important organ for the elimination of waste and it cannot properly perform its functions if it is not kept in a healthy condition with pores open, etc.

Animals performing work with a long coat suffer an unnecessary drain on the system. The sweat of the horse is not a simple mixture of water and salts, but of water, proteid and salts, and the observed loss of flesh which follows horses being worked unclipped, as was the practice a generation ago, is thus readily explained. The chances of chill following the return to the stable of an unclipped animal, with a long winter coat have not been exaggerated. This covering, which, in a state of nature, was admirable, becomes, under artificial conditions, a source of positive danger to him.

Unless the circumstances are exceptional, all horses should be clipped, and it will be found as a result that they feed, thrive and work better and are less subject to colds and coughs.

Many farmers claim, and we know they do so correctly, that it ensures a freedom from coughs and colds that they did not enjoy before its practice was commenced on their teams.

EVERY STABLE SHOULD HAVE ONE.

A good clipping machine is a valuable outfit to have in the stable. Those who have studied the horse most are practically agreed that to clip at the proper time is beneficial to all horses. Before the spring work begins is a good time. Remove the winter coat. Your horse requires much the same treatment that you give yourself to keep in the best health and you shed your winter clothes before you get down to the hard spring work. Treat your horses similarly. Remember nature did not oblige them to work originally and they shed out gradually, but you make them work strenuously and you should treat them accordingly.

RHCDE ISLAND WHITES—America's "Best Yet" breed. Every way desirable. Great layers. Eggs for hatching. Send 10 cents for Good Poultry. Tells how to make poultry pay; quotes prices and gives valuable record covering three months work with poultry. **SHOREWOOD FARMS CO.**, Saugatuck, Michigan.

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LIVE STOCK

VALUE OF OIL AND COTTON SEED MEALS

The chemical composition of linseed oil meal and cottonseed meal given in terms of digestible nutrients is as follows: Linseed oil meal, protein 30.2 pounds, carbohydrates 32 pounds, fat 1.9 pounds; total nutrients 77.5 pounds; cottonseed meal, protein 37.6 pounds, carbohydrates 21.4 pounds, fat 9.6 pounds; total nutrients, 80.6 pounds.

It will be observed that the chemical composition of these two feeds is much the same, says Hoard's Dairyman—that is, they are rich in protein and fat, cottonseed meal containing a little more total nutrients than oil meal and being richer in both protein and fat.

Linseed oil meal has other qualities to commend itself to the feeder than simply its composition. Experiments have shown that when animals are kept upon dry feeds a handful to a pound of oilmeal daily to each animal helps keep the digestive tract in good condition—that is, it helps keep the bowels loose. Where silage, roots or any succulent feed is fed oilmeal is not particularly necessary from this standpoint.

Cottonseed meal, as shown by its composition, is a splendid feed and can often be used when there is a lack of protein. One to two pounds daily

may be incorporated in the ration to advantage, especially with farm grown grains. It is somewhat constipating and does not work into a ration as well as linseed oil meal when there is no succulence.

Cottonseed meal has a tendency to produce a firmer bodied butter. If fed in too large quantities the butter will have a tallowy appearance. On the other hand, linseed oil meal has a tendency to produce a soft butter. When there is an abundance of alfalfa and clover it is somewhat doubtful whether very much, if any, of either of these feeds can be used to advantage, for, as a rule, where protein is not needed and the dietetic effect upon the animal's digestion is not required they are rather more expensive than some other feeds which may be selected.

A mixture consisting of 600 pounds ground corn and cob meal and 200

pounds cottonseed meal will go very well with an allowance of thirty pounds of corn silage and a liberal allowance of alfalfa and clover hay given daily to each animal. One pound of this grain mixture to each three and a half to four pounds of average testing milk produced should give very good satisfaction.

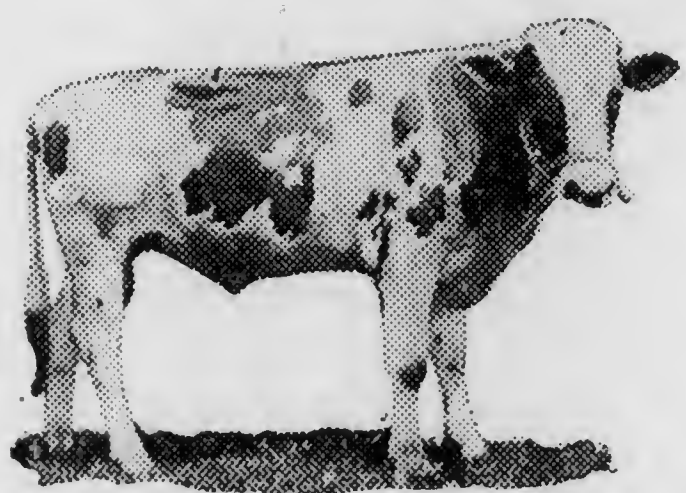
We believe, however, that if the corn and cob meal could be mixed with some lighter feed, like distillers' grains, brewers' grain or bran, it would give as good results, if not better, for the feeds we have mentioned would lighten the grain portion of the ration, which we believe is of more importance, since there are sufficient elements of every kind in the other feeds to meet the requirements of the animal.

Preventing Sore Shoulders.

The best cure for sore shoulders is never to cause them, says W. F. Purdue. Work sanely and give the collars and harness proper attention, then sore shoulders will be avoided. One of the first things to do at the beginning of a season of hard work is to see that all collars fit their wearers comfortably. Then keep the parts of the collars that touch the skin clean and smooth or free from rough places such as are formed by accumulations of sweat and dirt that have dried on the leather. Remove all such accumulations before they have time to harden. Keep the traces even, so that each shoulder does its fair share of the work. Keep the lines so fixed that the animals work with their heads straight in front and not on one side. It is little things like these that mark the difference between a good teamster and a poor one.

The Cow at Calving Time.

Up to a few days before calving the cows may remain in their stalls, provided they are large enough for them to have plenty of room to lie down, for this is an important consideration when the cows are heavy in calf. Before her time for calving she should be removed from her stall to a box stall, and in no case allow her to remain in a stall by the side of the other cows that are in calf.



The pure bred Holstein bull Johanna Korndyke De Kol F., here-with shown, heads the herd at the Minnesota Insane asylum. For several years the policy of introducing pure blood and testing out the loafers has been followed at the institution. The result has been that more than twice as much milk is produced from a herd numbering only half as many cows as under the former haphazard methods. The present herd is composed of pure bred and grade Holsteins and for four months averaged over four gallons of milk per cow per day.

Winter Loss In Fodder.

The enormous loss of nutrients in corn fodder every year certainly points to the need of some change in the method of handling. On farms where the general practice of gathering into shocks is followed and the fodder allowed to stand in the field until fed often half of the feeding value is lost. It is surprising how few farmers prevent these losses. The excuse generally offered is that "I have no barn room for it, and I cannot afford to build a barn just for fodder." Perhaps he is right in this statement. It would hardly pay to construct a complete barn just for fodder, but is a barn necessary? Any good roof that sheds water will stand against the destruction by elements. Simply plant four uprights cut from good straight trees and at the top make a cheap waterproof roof. It adds to the convenience to have the roof rest on pegs so that it can be raised and lowered at will. Such a barrack is easily and cheaply built and will last for years. It saves at least 20 per cent of the feeding value of the stover.

Diplomatic.

"Am I all the world to you, Jack, dear?" she cooed.

"You are certainly a fair portion of it," he told her and so made the classy double play of pleasing her and keeping to the exact truth.—Boston Transcript.

CARE OF THE BULL.

Do not give the cows all your attention. The bull at the head of the herd should have some care given to him. He is half of the herd. Be sure he is the biggest and best half, and then care for him in such a way that he will stamp his good breeding on his calves. A bull should not be stood in a stall, only watered and fed, and allowed to suffer on account of filth on his flanks, lack of exercise and grooming. He is more than half the herd. He is the best part of the herd of young things he will produce for you.

He should have a roomy box stall in which he can walk about. It must be kept clean and dry and bedded deep with straw at all times. It should be a well lighted stall where you can watch his growth, if he is a young fellow, and where the sun and air can get to him. If a good lot cannot be given him to exercise in, he had better be left to run on a wire after being ringed through the nose. Fasten a heavy wire from one tree to another or from post to post. Have the wire at least eight feet high. A stout chain with a strong snap in the end of it should hang from the wire, not being so long that it will get under the bulls feet and permit him to get tangled up.

The bull that stamps his breed characteristics on his get is not the one on whose flanks manure is accumulated, whose hoofs are rotting in filth, who is never brushed or exercised. If you expect a bull to do his best, treat him the best. Handle him daily. Do not torment him. Ugliness is always the fault of the owner. If a bull is worried with taunts, if he is forced to fight flies during warm weather and given no chance to stretch himself, he never will amount to much as a sire. To bring his breeding quality to its highest value, give him every attention, make him comfortable, feed him well with a variety of grains and some succulent foods as well and if you have some light chores to be done which he can handle in a treadmill for a quarter of an hour twice daily, give him the chance to do the work for you. He will be the better for it.

He is the greatest part of the herd, remember, and must be treated as such. If he becomes hidebound, his muscles will be sore and hard and it will not help his disposition. This condition only indicates poor care, lack of exercise and a variety of feeds. Brush him daily. In summer keep him lightly blanketed and in winter provide a heavier one. Be proud of him and show him off at every opportunity. If you are not proud of him, get one that you will be proud of and care for him right. He is the big half of the herd.

RAISING CALVES FOR THE DAIRY

Our practice in raising calves is to start them on whole milk. A small amount of the milk of the mother first fed to the calf when a few hours old, we think they learn to drink quicker if never allowed to nurse, writes D. W. Southard in the Rural New Yorker. We usually start with two or three pints of milk, much depending on the calf, its size and ability to digest and assimilate its feed. Whole milk is continued for two weeks, slightly increasing the amount until two weeks of



Photo by Oregon Agricultural college.

The Jersey cow makes an ideal family cow where cream and butter as well as milk are desired for family use, because her milk is unusually high in percentage of butter fat. The whole milk of the Jersey cow has high nutritive value because of its large percentage of milk solids, both fat and casein, and the digestibility is good. Butter made from the cream is of the best quality, color and flavor. The Jersey bull shown is Eurybia's Daughter's son. He is the grandson of the third prize cow at the St. Louis exposition. He is in the herd of the Oregon Agricultural college.

age it is taking about two quarts at a feed twice a day. A very large strong calf might take a little more.

At this age we begin to take away some of the whole milk and substitute separator milk, usually taking eight or ten days to make the complete change. Increase the quantity of milk but little during this time, and it may be necessary actually to feed less, as most calves will stand more whole milk than separator milk.

At about two weeks of age the calf will begin to eat a little hay and grain. Clover hay is preferable, but any good, bright hay will do. Give all it will eat. For grain we use a wheat bran and oil meal. Begin with a small handful of bran and a spoonful of oil meal and increase as the calf shows ability to digest and assimilate more

until at five or six months of age we may be feeding a pailful of milk and one quart of grain at a feed, with all the hay they will eat.

It usually does not pay to continue the milk much longer than six months, but it should be taken away gradually so that the calf gets no setback. Some salt where the calf can help herself is a good way to salt or a pinch may be added to the grain. Very little is needed for the first two or three months. Calves will doubtless grow faster for an extra feed at noon, but the extra growth may not pay for the extra labor. Very much depends upon the skill and judgment of the feeder and his love for the work.

BROOD SOW MANAGEMENT.

By John M. Evvard, Iowa Experiment Station.

To produce strong healthy litters it is not only necessary that the sows be fed correctly upon feeds that furnish sufficient muscle, bone and energy making materials, but that they be handled wisely during the period of gestation.

The mother sow needs food for three important purposes; first, for her own maintenance; second, for growth of her own body; and third, for the nourishment of fetal pigs. Corn lacks muscle and bone formers and in addition is too concentrated (not bulky enough for breeding swine). Tankage, meat, meal, linseed oil meal, skim milk, buttermilk, bran, oats, middlings, shorts, soy beans, clover and alfalfa are the logical supplements to corn in the middle west. At the Iowa Station we have found that most excellent rations for gilts carrying litters are:

1. Corn, 88 to 90 per cent, meat meal or tankage containing sixty per cent protein, 10 or 12 per cent.

2. Corn, 75 per cent, finely cut clover or alfalfa, 25 per cent.

3. Corn, 80 per cent, oats, chopped clover or alfalfa, 10 per cent meat meal or tankage, 10 per cent.

For old sows the proportion of meat meal or tankage can be cut down practically one-third to two-fifths and still get excellent results.

Stronger, healthier litters having more hair, more color and more bone have been the result whenever we added a suitable protein and ash supplement to the corn. When we selected our supplements wisely we also got cheaper pigs. At present prices

for purchased protein and ash supplements, meat meal and tankage are our cheapest sources.

Above all things, excepting the food supply only, an abundance of exercise is most important. All classes of pregnant animals do well only when abundant opportunity for exercise is allowed. The general tone and vigor of the mother is reflected in the offspring; the better the general health and condition of the dam, the stronger and more vigorous the young. Range on pasture is perhaps the best of all. Allow the sows to follow cattle for awhile but be sure to remove them when they tend to become clumsy and heavy. Scatter the feed over the ground, such as sheaf oats, soy bean hay, etc., and let the sows gather it. Feed on the side of the field opposite the sleeping bunks. Allow hay in racks, the eating at which is conducive to light exercise. Shut the sows from the houses in the middle of the day rather than allow them to huddle up and snooze peaceably. Schemes to induce exercise cost little, yet the returns are considerable.

Warmth, dryness, ventilation and sun light are the essentials of an ideal hog house. Such conducive conditions can be secured with a little forethought. Good dry bedding is needed and to be kept dry must be changed regularly. Arrange the houses so as to avoid draughts and heavy winds, preferably placing them in sheltered nooks. Although the hog can stand considerably cold, yet the breeding hog does not have the fat which would ordinarily keep the fat hog warm, neither does the breeding sow have such a warm coat as the horse, for instance, that roughs it. We have found in our experience that sensible shelter saves many cents.

We hog men cannot afford to feed our hard earned corn and other grains to lice and worms. Crude oil is cheap, costs not more than \$4.00 a barrel, is easily applied and does the lice up brown and black, hence why hesitate. It kills the nits at one application and can be used in winter because it is an oil and does not evaporate. An old broom, a sprinkling can and a couple of hurdles handled by two active men is sufficient equipment for ridding the farm of hog lice.

Worms are a serious drawback. I know of no better remedy than Santonin, 6 grains; calomel, 4 grains to a hundred pounds of hog given once on an empty (12 hours off feed) stomach and repeated in 10 days if necessary. It is not well to use any worm medicine upon sows within a couple of months of farrow, because all pregnant animals in advanced stages have some tendency to abort when given a strong laxative. The thing to do is to tend to the worms in time.

Laxativeness of the bowels is high-

ly desirable as costiveness is a menace. Plenty of exercise, combined with laxative feeds such as tankage, oil meal, bran, alfalfa, hay, etc. will largely solve the problem. However, if it does not, a week before farrowing an emergency remedy of an ounce of Epsom salts per hundred pounds of hog will help considerably.

The essentials of brook sow management may be briefly summarized: Provide suitable food, but do not overfeed. Emphasize the protein and ash constituents. Keep the sow growing nicely but do not fatten. Devise schemes to induce exercise. A dry, warm, well ventilated bed in a sheltered house is in order. Kill off the lice and drive out the worms because you cannot afford to feed parasites. Avoid constipation by natural feeding management but resort to emergencies if necessary. Practice gentleness with your brood sows, speak kindly in their presence, recalling always that good treatment bespeaks contentment with its corresponding profits.

Alfalfa Fine For Horses.

The Utah experiment station found that 1,400 pound horses at hard work could be maintained in condition on 22.6 pounds of alfalfa hay per day, and when at rest twenty pounds was sufficient for the same horses. Secretary of Agriculture F. D. Colburn of Kansas says: "The idea that alfalfa hay is not suitable for horses has been proved erroneous by thousands of farmers, teamsters and liverymen. Many use no other hay. If there is any trouble it comes from feeding more than is needed. With access to unlimited quantities horses may injure themselves by eating too much. From ten to twenty pounds of alfalfa hay per day, with a small quantity of grain, will keep work horses in thrifty condition at a saving of 20 to 30 per cent in cost of maintenance."

He that voluntarily continues ignorant is guilty of all the crimes which ignorance produces.



Make the Horse Glad and Eager for Work

The way to do it is to clip him before you put him at the spring work. Take off his winter coat that holds the wet sweat and dirt. He'll get more good from his feed, look better, rest better and give you better service in every way. The best and most generally used clipper is the

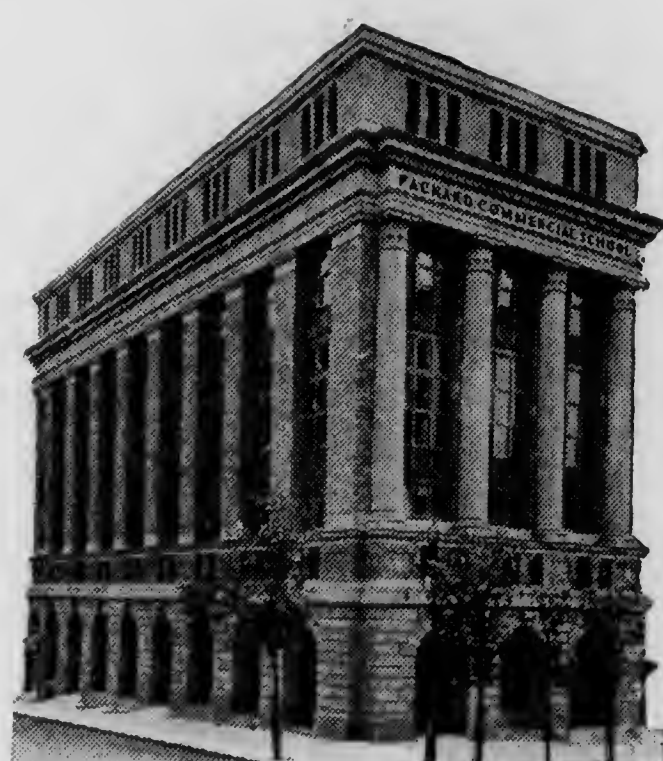
Stewart Ball-Bearing Clipping Machine

Insist on having the Stewart, the machine that turns faster, clips faster and closer and stays sharp longer. They are enclosed, protected and run in oil, little friction, little wear. Have six feet of new style easy running flexible shaft and the celebrated Stewart single tension clipping head, highest grade. Get one from your dealer or send \$2 and will ship C. O. D. for balance. Money and transportation charges back if not satisfied.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO. 169 Ohio St. Chicago

Write for complete new catalog of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines.

PRICE \$750



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NEW LOCATION NEW BUILDING

Every requisite for the safety, health and comfort of our students.

Commercial and stenographic courses. Individual instruction.

Fall Term Opens Tuesday, Sept. 3

Enter at any time.

NO SOLICITORS

Special commutation tickets to our students on all railroads.

Our new building is only a short walk from 24th St. Ferry and Penn. Station.

Save Time and Money 10 Days FREE Trial

Automatic Combination Tool

Lifts or pulls 3 tons, is a wire stretcher and applicator, post and stump puller, vise, clamp, wrench, clipper, press, etc. Patented double action and automatic features make it work easier and quicker. Absolutely guaranteed.

State and County Agents Wanted
A permanent, profitable business for workers. Write TODAY for exclusive territory and letters showing agents' earnings. Automatic Jack Co., Box 83 Bloomfield, Ind.

OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS

SELECTING THE TURKEY HENS.

It is strange that many turkey raisers think the gobblers the whole "shebang" and any little turkey hen will do. Mi-lady in the picture doesn't think so and she knows.

She is just saying, "This is a beautiful turkey pullet, but I'll not use her for a breeder until she is two years old; then she will be fully matured and her eggs will hatch strong poults." Pity more turkey raisers aren't like mi-lady! Many of them mate good gobblers to any old hen or little pullet; then they blame their failure on the weather, the blackhead disease or the general cussedness of the turkey constitution.

The woods are "jist" full of "sich" turkey pessimists. But, mind you, tame turkeys don't mature in a year, and two years or over is the correct age to mate hens, and these should come from fresh blooded stock raised a la nature. The pullet pictured weighs twelve pounds. The standard weights for adult hens are: Bronze, 20 pounds; Narragansett, Holland, Black Buff, Bourbon and Slate, 18 pounds.

Bronze, Bourbon and Narragansett hens below fourteen and Holland, Black, Buff and Slate hens below twelve pounds are disqualified at shows. We are not a stickler for show weights—the winners are often too heavy for breeders—but believe in matured turkeys of a size to meet the market call.

What should you do with the turkey pullets? Sell the undesirable and keep those reserved for breeders busy.

A PRETTY TURKEY PULLET.

by setting them on the adult turkey hen's eggs and let them mother the poults. That will give them practice and beats the suicidal policy of putting nature fake, lousy, scabby legged chicken clucks on the job.

A good turkey breeder should have length, breadth, depth and plumpness of body, and these points must be kept in view in choosing breeders.

A good hen, while more refined than the gobbler, has a bright eye, good sized head, "middlin'" long, strong, graceful neck, good sized throat, wattle, abundant caruncles, broad rounded back, curving gracefully toward long tail; breast, round, deep, full, carrying much breast meat; good, strong frame; body, large, long, deep through middle, egg shaped with round end front; plump thighs, shanks thick and of good length, feet large and set wide apart.

A healthy turkey is sleek, active, alert for food and always clean unless

kept bughouse, which is a turkey killer. The pullet pictured is very gentle, as all turkey mothers should be taught to be.



THE COLORADO POULTRY FANCIERS' ASSOCIATION.

By M. H. Farrington.

The Thirteenth Annual Show of the Colorado Poultry Fanciers' Association, held at the large Municipal Auditorium in Denver, Colorado, from January 13 to 18, was by far the largest and best exhibition of blue-blooded poultry yet given by that Association. Eleven hundred birds were exhibited. By many, the Association's Exhibition is considered stronger than that conducted at the National Western Livestock Exposition because the entries are more numerous with the result of keener competition.

The Association's exhibition this year had a new feature, that of a thirty minute evening intermission, during which stereopticon pictures were cast on the wall, depicting the methods and systems in use in the Oregon and Colorado Agricultural Colleges.

One of the Association's regular entries was the Egg Laying Contest. Six breeds of six birds each were entered, two of buff orpingtons, one of white orpingtons, one of barred rocks, one of Rhode Island Whites

and one of White Leghorns. The contest covered five days and this year was a close one, first place being awarded to the white orpingtons, entered by C. S. Newell of Denver, with a score of twenty-one eggs, Dr. Swerfer's buff orpingtons taking second place with a score of twenty eggs, and William Martin's barred rocks a close third with 19 eggs.

It was of interest to poultry fanciers to know that Eastern bred birds have not any undue advantage in points over our Western birds. This was brought out by the entry by Dr. A. L. Billings, of Hume, Missouri, of his white orpingtons, who won first prize at this year's shows at Pittsburgh and Madison Square, New York, being outclassed by Good and Worth's white orpingtons of this city. Dr. Billings' 11 pound cock is a magnificent bird and the long trip from New York City undoubtedly had much to do in his failing to come under the wire first at Denver.

C. D. Tudor's "Queen Bess," white Wyandotte pullet, had the distinction of making the highest score of any bird in the show, getting 96%.

Judge Stoner thought that W. H. Bachman's white Plymouth Rock cock, a Denver bird, which carried off the blue ribbon, approached the ideal, as certainly did Peters' white Plymouth Rock hen, which also scored first.

The exhibition was handled in a masterly way by Secretary William Martin, of the Association, to whom was presented by the exhibitors a gold medal as a mark of appreciation of his valuable services.

The Association's work is confined to Colorado, as its name would indicate, and each year sees a marked increase in the class of birds exhibited by its members, who are striving to produce the best only, at any cost, for the simple reason that the best always pays in the long run.

This article should have appeared in February issue only through error it was omitted.—Ed.

Currants.

Currants consist to a very large degree of saccharin in its most easily digestible form—that of grape sugar. The piquant flavor of the currant is derived from the tartaric acid which the berry contains. Potash is also present in the form of cream of tartar.

The Gettysburg Speech.

Lincoln's famous Gettysburg speech was delivered Nov. 19, 1863.

"SMUG CHARITY GRAFTER" THE WORST OF ALL, SAYS FOSDICK.

Officials of charitable institutions in the city pricked up their ears the other day when they learned that Commissioner of Accounts Raymond D. Fosdick had said in a speech at the dinner of the Collegiate Club, in the Parish House of the Reformed Church of Harlem, that he knew of a charitable institution in this city where graft flourished to such an extent that in comparison the City Government would seem the acme of honesty and efficiency. He said he knew enough of such graft to keep the papers screaming for months.

Mr. Fosdick was making his plea for less criticism of the public official who is doing his best under trying circumstances. He added:

"The worst thing in our civic dishonesty is the supposed reputable man. Why, I know of one charitable institution presided over by two superannuated clergymen, where graft flourishes in every form. I should like to see an investigation started in these institutions."

Come out flat-footed Mr. Fosdick, and name the "Superannuated." We know you speak a volume of truth—but name the parson scion. While on the subject, Mr. Fosdick, go a bit further and recommend to the Albany Session that no unlicensed begging association run under the guise of a religious cloak, shall be legal in New York State, or any other for that matter. These begging organizations should be made to SHOW THEIR BOOKS. We know of one said to sell their old "newspapers," gathered by gift or begged, for upwards of \$100,000 per year. The gifts of cash must be enormous.

Why should the Salvation Army or the Volunteers not be perfectly willing to show their books? Let any one attempt to try to get information as to their receipts in cash by donations and see their righteous ire rise. Why not name the "Smug Charity Grafters," Mr. Fosdick? They exist in large numbers in every locality. You speak the truth, Mr. Fosdick, but why not name them. Yes, name them.

BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Brisbane Says the Country Newspaper is the Top-Notcher.

Arthur Brisbane, in one of his editorials recently declared that advertising in a country newspaper, properly utilized, is the most valuable advertising in the world for its cost. Continuing he says:

"A country editor with 500 circula-

tion or more for his daily or weekly, can talk to 500 good, typical American families, all purchasers, all desirable customers.

"Every publisher of a country newspaper should be, through his advertising columns, the trusted and valued agent and promoter of at least ten great merchandising concerns.

"The country publisher alone is able through his columns to sell everything. His readers buy everything that is for sale—from nails to pianos; from pills to automobiles. They buy paint and roofing, and stoves and lamps—hundreds of commodities that the city dweller never buys.

"There is not a community in the United States in any one of which ten or even fifty great American merchants and manufacturers would not gladly hire at good pay a competent, earnest representative able to talk every day to 500 or more families.

"And every business-like, hard-working country publisher is such an agent, able every day to reach the consumers that nobody else can reach.

"The country newspaper is the best of all advertising mediums.

"And the publisher's profits should be not less than \$6 annually for every copy of the paper sold.

"Little by little advertisers will come to learn the value of the country newspaper, and very rapidly, let us hope the country editors will come to learn the value of that which they have for sale and will demand and get their share of the national prosperity, acting as national, industrial and commercial representatives, and not merely as the local mouthpieces of local merchants barely able to support themselves.

"The country editor with 1,000 circulation can make himself worth to the community at least \$6,000 a year. He can make his paper earn that if he chooses to do it.

"He must be his own master, not ruled by local merchants or corporations or politics—recognizing only his readers as clients, customers, advertisers and equals."

There is no shrewder nor broader-minded man than Arthur Brisbane. His timely editorials on subjects that are near and dear to the hearts of our great people tell volumes. With Mr. Brisbane at the head of the Hearst newspapers this country is waking up.

About ten years ago the "interests" and the "smugs" were fond of calling the Hearst papers "yellow," but times have changed—and no two men are more responsible for the beneficial results than Hearst and Brisbane.—Ed.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wedding announcements and invitations. Envelopes, sheets, cards, \$2.25 per hundred sets.

ECHO PRINTING CO.,
Columbia, Pa.

Can you sell the best Ranch Lands in the World? If you can, write Russell, 412 Grand Temple, Kansas City, Mo.

South East Kansas, real estate, special bargains in improved farms and city property, also Missouri and Arkansas lands. Write Geo W. Strickler, Girard, Kansas.

Colorado land bargains, \$5,500 acres, 12 miles from Union Pacific in Lincoln County. Fine farms adjoining \$10 per acre. Act quick. J. D. Blue, Jr., Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

I have recently become interested in several tracts of Kansas land that I am obliged to turn into cash at once. There never was a better time to buy Kansas land. It is dead sure to make you money no matter where it is located, and especially at my price. Write for list and prices. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kansas.

440 acres, 100 acres cleared, balance timber, good soil, 2 miles from town, \$15 per acre. Robt. Hill, Des Arc, Arkansas.

Gentlemen's fine summer home, 141 acres beautiful land on Rainy Lake, near International Falls, Minn. Price reasonable. Wm. C. Notmeyer, Pierre, So Dakota.

Improved Iowa farm lands for sale, \$115 to \$175 per acre. Will exchange for other farms, properties or business. Write H. W. Phenicie, Manchester, Iowa.

Choice bargain, wonderful opportunity in Piedmont section. Most productive soil. Delightful climate, \$12 to \$25 per acre. Ed. T. Jordan, Silver City, No. Carolina.

SHOREWOOD INCUBATORS
are a pronounced success—substantially built—like a piece of furniture—sold on honor—satisfaction guaranteed—send for a copy of **Good Poultry** a quarterly magazine, devoted to special crops and intensive farming, with special attention to the care and handling of poultry. Tells how to make \$200 per acre per year on any farm from 5 to 100 acres. Every poultry keeper needs a small reliable incubator that is safe for fancy eggs. **Good Poultry** alone, 10 cents a copy; 25c a year. Subscription free with incubator orders. Agents wanted, write today. **SHOREWOOD FARM CO.,** Saugatuck, Mich. CITY OFFICE—11 N. Market Street, Chicago, Illinois

THE NEED FOR NARROW ROADS

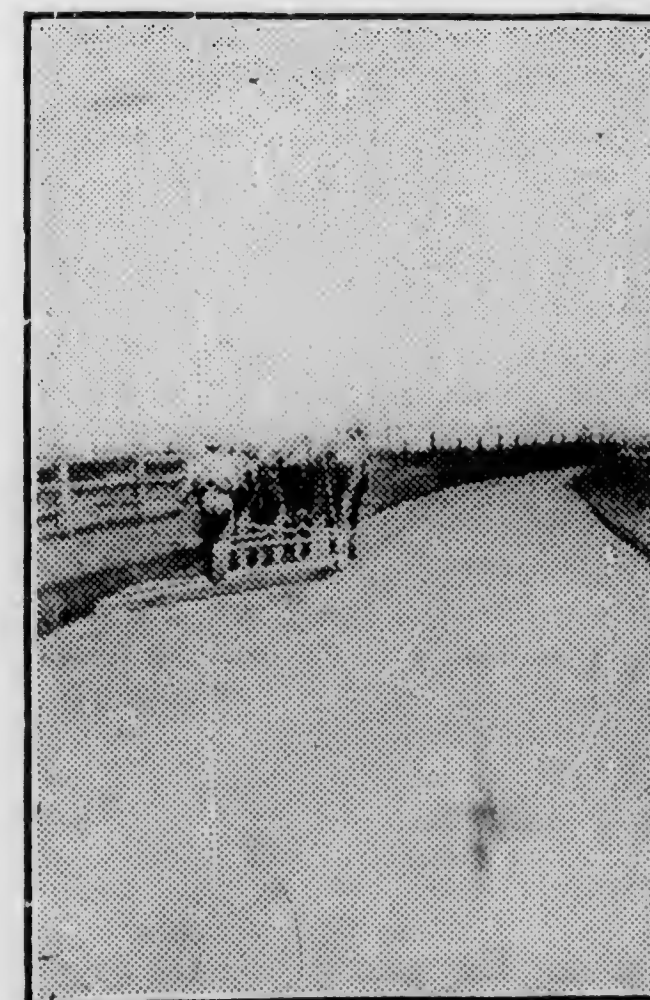
Twenty-five Feet Ideal Width For Country Highways.

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.

Would Mean the Abolition of Weeds, One of Farmers' Greatest Road Nuisances—United States Might Learn a Lesson From France.

There is rarely any necessity for allowing a greater breadth than twenty-five feet for the entire strip occupied by any county road, ditches included. In the residence districts of many of our great cities, where from fifty to a hundred feet were formerly given up to a broad, unsightly expanse of pavement apart from the sidewalks, the pavements that covered much of the width have been torn up and replaced by grass, leaving a roadway for vehicles often only twenty feet wide. Why should not a width which answers all purposes in the city answer also in the country?

We read much about the good roads of France, claimed to be the finest in the world. Yet Americans touring that country in automobiles are astonished to find that they are usually, including ditches, only twenty-five feet wide—often only twenty feet—the ad-



GOOD TYPE OF THE WIDE ROAD.

California's Big Trees.

Curious information on the habits of the big trees of California is given in one of John Muir's books. These big trees, he says, seem to be immortal unless they are destroyed by accident.

The Capitol Dome.

The dome of the capitol at Washington is crowned by a bronze statue of Freedom, which is nineteen feet six inches high and weighs 14,985 pounds.

The Toe Nails.

Owing to the friction and pressure to which toe nails are exposed in all persons who wear boots or shoes there is a great tendency to thickening on the under part of the free growth, the portion of the nail that extends beyond the toe point. This thickened part sometimes gets pressed against the flesh, and then very painful corns result. The preventive treatment is to keep the nails cut short and to remove the rather soft thickened parts with a blunt pocketknife or scissors blade.

No National Holidays.

There is no national holiday—even the Fourth of July. Independence day and Thanksgiving day are the nearest approach to a national holiday.

New Guinea.

New Guinea is the largest island in the world, having an area of 323,000 square miles. Long Island is a dwarf in comparison, having but 1,376 square miles.



BRED AND RAISED BY A. A. PETERS, 2445 FRANKLIN ST., DENVER, COL., EXHIBITED AT DENVER BLOODED STOCK POULTRY SHOW, JANUARY, 1913.

THE HOUSEHOLD

WARNS OF LAWYERS AS "CROOKS" IN WILL.

Ezra Bartlett Wrote They Are "Trained to Defraud and Rob With Impunity."

Ezra C. Bartlett, a retired mine owner, who dropped dead while exercising in the New York Athletic Club August 29, leaving an estate of about \$50,000, wrote this paragraph in his will:

"I hereby particularly warn you against probate judges and attorneys-at-law, and sincerely trust you will not have occasion to consult or employ the latter in regard to this instrument. My experience in dealings, social and otherwise, with lawyers, has been extensive, and careful observation in other instances has convinced me that they are all dangerous crooks, only disguised and expressly educated and trained to obtain one's confidence that they may defraud and rob with impunity."

Taking the advice of the decedent, Miss Annie Cora Bartlett, of Jerome, Ariz., yesterday personally filed the will of her brother.

Mr. Bartlett divided his estate equally among his two sisters, Miss Bartlett and Mrs. Frank C. Clark, and his two brothers, Edward Lee Bartlett and John B. Bartlett.

We have the names of at least three critters in this town who are hankering for our job as postmaster and are waiting to see us bounced. We are in love with the job and intend to hold on to it, and if there is anybody in this territory who can beat us at pulling wires and mending fences we will doff our hat to him when he has us on our back.

We made a holy show of ourself on Apache avenue the other day when a stranger got the drop on us and held a revolver to our ear. Yes, we knelt down as he commanded, and we repeated the apology he so kindly worded for us, and we expect to lose fifty subscribers by it. However, we had rather be a live editor than a dead idiot. When a man who means shoot gets the drop on us we are his mutton for the time being and don't propose being laid away in our own graveyard.

River Rhine Traffic.

The traffic on the Rhine between Strassburg and the Holland frontier amounts to the enormous total of 40,000,000 tons annually.

THE LATEST BEST SELLER.

B AFFLING, absorbing, astounding, inspiring,
"Deliciously piquant," "original," "grand,"
"Humor unfagging," "invention untiring,"
"With Dickens and Thackeray fitted to stand,"
"Breathless," "exciting," "sensational," "rippling,"
"Highly dramatic," "a masterpiece," "great,"
"Poignant," "authentic," "convincing and gripping,"
So the reviews and advertisements state.
"Masterful," "marvelous," "massive," "amazing,"
"Witty and wise," "every promise fulfilled,"
"Dazzling," "dumfounding," "daring and dazing,"
"Packed full of action," "abounding in thrills,"
"Charmingly whimsical," "striking," "compelling,"
"Technic enormous," "it marks an advance,"
"All other writers of fiction excelling,"
"Wealth of ideas," "a brilliant romance."

Thus the reviewers in rapturous chorus; Thus the book booster composing his brays.
Ripped are whole pages from Roget's Thesaurus.
Piled upon Ossa a Pelion of praise.
Greatest of novels, beyond contradiction.
Here is a triumph that none may deny.
This is the ultimate whisper in fiction.
Surely you'll read it. No? Neither shall I.
—Minneapolis Journal.

The Unexpected Happened.

Mrs. Mulligatawny needed a change of air. The doctor was emphatic on this point. Her husband, however, being unable to go with her, she went alone, retiring as usual to her favorite holiday haunt.

On the morning after her arrival she suddenly discovered that she had come away without her watch. Thinking, therefore, that she must have dropped it on the thick carpet of the dining room, she forthwith wired to the maid at home:

Let me know if you find anything on carpet in dining room.

In due course she received a letter in reply:

Dear Madam—I was to let you know if I found anything on the dining room carpet. This is what I found this morning—three champagne corks, eighteen cigar ends, five cigarette ends, thirty-six burnt matches and—

But Mrs. Mulligatawny did not read further. And when her husband returned home from the office that evening he found his faithful spouse awaiting him.—Answers.

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER.

The Dog In the Manger.

The incompetent, shiftless, worthless political road official is the fellow who opposes better road legislation. If he wants to hold such a position, then why can't he think, study and qualify himself under a new road law and be a man? Conversions along this line can occur in warm as well as cold weather.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Cattle or Horse hide, Calf, Dog, Deer, or any kind of skin with hair or fur on. We tan and finish them right, make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when ordered. Your fur goods will cost you less than to buy them, and be worth more. Our illustrated catalog gives a lot of information which every stock raiser should have, but we never send out this valuable book except upon request. It tells how to take off and cure for hides; how and when we pay the freight both ways; about our safe dyeing process which is a tremendous advantage to the customer, especially on horse hides and calf skins; about the fur goods and game trophies we sell, taxidermy, etc. If you want a copy send us your correct address.
The Crosby Frisian Fur Company,
571 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

If you want better Anconas come to headquarters.

R. W. VAN HOESSEN, Franklinville, N. Y.
Proprietor of Beauty Poultry Farm; President of The Ancona Club; Editor of The Ancona World; Author of History of Anconas; Vice-president of Cattaraugus County Poultry Association; Life Member American Poultry Association.

Stock, Eggs and Baby Chicks for Sale
Catalog for the asking.

ABOUT ANCONAS.

Anconas are the most profitable fowls, and produce eggs at the least cost per dozen. Eggs are large and white. There is a great demand for stock for breeding and eggs for hatching. If you want poultry for profit, get Anconas.

An authority on Ancona matters is The Ancona World, published monthly at Franklinville, New York, for 50 cents per year. Every issue is full of good things, and every one interested in Anconas should subscribe. Subscriptions are discontinued at expiration. Remit most convenient way to above address.

Campine Herald.

Monthly - 50 Cents per year.

Devoted to the interests of the Campines. Full of reliable information. Contributors on both sides of the Atlantic. Sample copy for a Stamp.

Campine Herald, Franklinville, N. Y.

KEEP ADVERTISING AND ADVERTISING WILL KEEP YOU

HE INVESTED HIS MONEY IN LOCAL MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS AND GREW WEALTHY.

By judiciously investing his earnings, Patrick Lee, a retired police captain, who died in this city on December 12, 1912, amassed a fortune appraised shortly after his death, at \$345,340. This, for the greater part, represented stock in local manufacturing establishments.

Captain Lee was seventy-seven years of age. He was a native of Ireland, and as a young man worked at his trade of iron moulder. He was made a constable of the town years ago, and worked his way to the post of captain of the police department. He was a remarkably clever police officer and was absolutely fearless. In this respect it might be said that his fearlessness extended to those in authority over him as well as to crooks and breakers. He was that kind of man who does things because they are right.

All his earnings that could be spared were invested in manufacturing stock as he had the greatest of faith in the growth of New Britain. That his confidence was not misplaced is shown by the figures which represent the value of his estate. When he first began investing his money manufacturing plants were in their infancy. As time wore on they grew and grew until today they are giants in the field of industry. Of course the plants flourished the stock increased by leaps and bounds in value and it was not long before Captain Lee, like many others who had entrusted their money to the care of manufacturers, was a comparatively rich man.

Three years before his death he was retired from the police department on a pension.

The estate is shared by his widow, a son and a daughter.

ANOTHER WHO INVESTED IN STOCK.

A fortune of \$400,000 was left by a Sheffield workman, John Smith, who died recently at the age of seventy-seven after forty-five years of active work, which had never brought him more than \$600 a year. The foundation of his fortune was the sum of \$1,000, painfully saved in pennies and invested in stock of his employer's concern, which rose to a value of \$75,000 in fifteen years.

There is money to be made in investing your small savings in well selected and carefully managed man-

ufacturing enterprise. Let your money earn and grow at the same time. Grew with the business. If you have money to invest write for particulars of manufacturing investment in stock of a going company. Address: Local Positions, care of Treasurer's Office, 962 West 6th Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Human Nature.
When a man does something he should not have done and isn't afraid of his wife he doesn't think much of her.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Time For Drastic Measures.
An old woman was waiting nervously for a train on the Katy. We will call it No. 2. The agent came out and chalked up, "No. 2 is twenty minutes late."

The old woman sniffed. Presently he returned and chalked up, "No. 2 is forty minutes late."

The old woman groaned. But when he reappeared and wrote, "No. 2 is sixty minutes late," she could stand it no longer.

"For the land's sake," she said, "will somebody please take that piece of chalk away from that man or we never will get away from this place?"—Baltimore News.



First Critic—How were the chorus costumes?

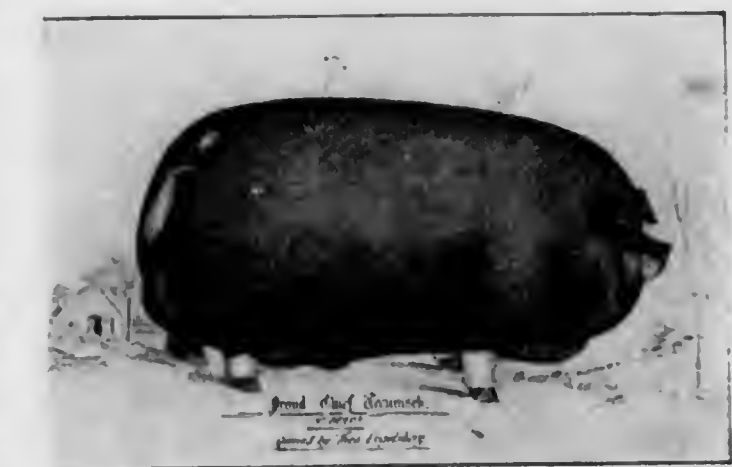
Second Critic—Oh, nothing to speak of!—Chicago News.

Simply Didn't Do It.
Mother—Now, Willie, tell me the truth. You forgot to wash your face this morning, didn't you? Willie—No, mother, honest, I didn't forget.—Judge.

Farm Cadets.

The Pennsylvania state lecturer in his annual report recommended that the boy students in the 300 high schools giving agricultural instruction be organized into a company of farm cadets and sent in squads to farms near their schools to assist in farm work. The girls might be organized as home workers and do actual practical work in farm homes.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES—America's "best yet" breed. Every way desirable. Great layers. Eggs for hatching. Send 10 cents for Good Poultry. Tells how to make poultry pay; quotes prices and gives valuable record covering three months work with poultry. **SHOREWOOD FARMS CO.**, Saugatuck, Michigan.



BARGAINS IN POLAND-CHINAS, BERKSHIRES AND CHESTER WHITES.

I now have a large stock of probably the best I ever owned. Can not tell you all here, but I have Boars and Sows, all breeds, 2 to 6 months old, mated not akin; sows bred and boards ready for service. Guernsey Calves and Registered Scotch Collie Puppies. Write for prices and free circular. This stock must go and will be sold. M. B. Turkeys, Barded and White P. Rocks, B. Leghorns and Beagle Dogs.

F. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

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ARIZONA KICKLETS

They Keep Right on the Jump In Giveadam Gulch.

SEVERAL SHOOTING AFFAIRS.

The Editor of the Kicker Plays the Role of a Target on Several Auspicious Occasions—He Is Gunning For Night Prowling Porkers.

By M. QUAD.

[Copyright, 1913, by Associated Literary Press.]

THE American flag flies above the postoffice in this town at our expense and will so long as we are postmaster. We wish to add that any critter seeking to work us out of our job will have the folds of that flag wrapped around his cold carcass and be buried at our expense.

We had the pleasure of a visit from Editor Jones of the Blue Hill Sentinel the other day. Editor Jones ought to be running a cider mill instead of a newspaper, but it takes all sorts of critters to make up a population, and perhaps he can't be blamed for living.

Three nights ago as we were returning at a late hour from Mrs. Judge Gilder's soiree we fell over a hog lying on the sidewalk and landed on our head and remained in a dazed condi-



"WE SHALL OPEN FIRE ON THE NEXT PORKER."

tion for ten minutes. If this were a twentieth century community we should ask, "Can such things be?" As it is not, we warn all hog owners that we shall open fire on the next porker which lies in ambush for us.

Some 450 of our local subscribers are in arrears from \$1 to \$3 each. Next week we shall start out on a collecting tour, and our guns will be well oiled and loaded. Have your money ready when we call.

Our esteemed contemporary shot at us on the street again the other day, but we should never have known it had not a stranger in town kindly informed us of the fact. The poor old chap must have fired 500 bullets at us during the last five years, and not one of them has even cut a button off. We admire his perseverance.

Let our readers bear it in mind that as postmaster we sleep in the post-office, but as postmaster we don't get up at 2 o'clock in the morning to look for mail, and any one who tries to shoot us out of bed at that hour will get the worst of it.

From Jan. 1, 1905, to Jan. 1, 1909, the Kicker had libel suits amounting to \$800,000 started against it, but not one came to trial or cost us a cent. We simply visited the shyster lawyers with our little gun and had a talk. A gun and a talk will always best a shyster lawyer.

We are sorry for the little affair in the common council the other evening, but as mayor and presiding officer we had to pull our guns on Alderman Davison or suffer a loss of dignity. He has been aching for a row for months past and offered odds of 3 to 1 that he could bluff us down. We understand that the doctor dug out the bullet and that the alderman will be around again in a week or two.

An eastern paper says that an Arizona editor who was in Chicago this winter blew out the gas and was almost a goner when his room was broken into. We always light our way with a tallow candle when in Chicago.

If the critter who fired a bullet into the postoffice window Tuesday evening as we lay dreaming on our cot will call again we will try to make things pleasant for him. His bullet missed our head by only an inch, which was pretty fair for a random shot. We got tangled up in our nightshirt or he would be walking with a limp today.

Our esteemed contemporary denies that he was ever in jail in Indiana for stealing a cow. Of course not. A man who steals a cow and drives her off

has got to hustle around and have common sense enough to dodge the mudholes and thistle patches along the highway. Who could have started such a baseless rumor?

Last week we were one of the committee of four that sought to raise \$15,-

000 to give the town waterworks. The total sum subscribed in the entire week was \$1.60, and, as for ourself, we'll be hanged if we waste any more wind over the matter. If a citizen wants to lie down on his stomach and collect microbes from Tomahawk creek let him go ahead and imbibe.

There was a rumor around town the other day that Dave Sullivan, the ex-stage driver, had been devoured by a mountain lion in the Red Tree hills. As Dave isn't to be found at any of his haunts, the story may be true, but we'll bet the lion passed a bad hour after his meal. Dave is about the toughest thing we know of in Arizona, and the wolves and bears have studiously avoided him.

We understand that Lawyer Moss is telling different parties around town that we threatened his life last Monday. What we did do was to visit his office and hold a gun to his chin and warn him not to pester us with any more libel suits, but no threats were made. Indeed, he caved in so quickly that no threats were necessary. We have nothing against Lawyer Moss and hope he may live for a hundred years yet.

His honor the mayor (who is ourself) was obliged to throw Jim Carver downstairs in the city hall the other day and break his leg. Jim had got too fresh and was playing the part of mayor and sitting with his feet all over our official desk. We don't like to go back on any of the boys, but we have a certain official dignity to maintain.

The fact that we were not invited to Mrs. Temple's high tea the other week may or may not have something to do with her husband's arrest as an eastern defaulter last Monday. We have before remarked that we are a bad man to snub.

Old Major Harrington came into the Kicker office the other day to ask why America hadn't gone ahead and kicked China out of her boots. We started in to explain matters as best we could, but he got impatient and fired three bullets at us and left. The major was never a hand to understand statesmanship.

Beaumont and Fletcher.
The first instance of collaboration in English literature was that of the plays written by Beaumont and Fletcher.

PREMIUMS FREE.

You can get anything you wish, ask for list and state wants.

Here are a few: Silk skirts, shirt waists, hand bags, outing goods, mesh purses, card cases, vanities, either round or square; silk ties, washable ties for men or women. You help us and we will help you.

HOW TO ORDER A RING.

*RING MEASURE 1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9

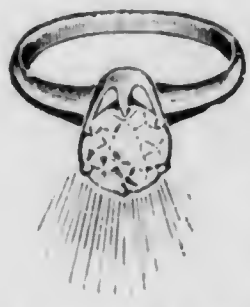
To get correct ring size, measure from star at top of "Ring Measure" with a piece of stiff paper that fits the finger and goes over knuckles. The number that the paper reaches to is your size. Send number only. Don't send slip of paper. Be sure to give correct sizes. We cannot exchange rings for other sizes when wrong size is given by club raiser unless 10 cents is sent us when ring is returned. 9 is our largest size in any ladies' ring.



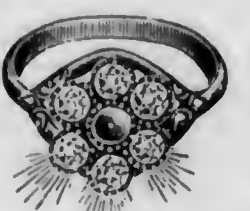
Premium 2362—A very stylish engagement ring. Tiffany set. Pearl of rare imitation. 12 k gold filled. Given you for 2 subscribers at 50 cts. each prepaid.



Premium 2341—A exclusive Boston design. 10 remarkable Real Ladies Cluster of brilliants, centered by an Emerald. The real Tiffany Effect and would deceive many who think they are judges of precious stones. Any lady might be justly proud of this superb ring. Warranted to please you or your money back. 12 k gold filled. Special Offer—Price \$1.75. Originally given for 6 subscriptions, but while they last will be given you for 3 subscribers at 50 cents each prepaid.



Premium 2057—imitation Tiffany Solitaire of real brilliancy. To those who prefer a Solitaire this is something that will delight you. 12 k gold filled. Given you for 3 yearly subscribers at 50 cents each prepaid.



Premium 2897—Set with six fiery White Stones with Turquoise centre. Chased sides and scallop design as shown in cut. A delicate ring for a dainty young lady. 12 k gold filled. Special Offer—Price \$1.75. Originally given for 6 subscrib-

ers, but while they last will be given for 3 yearly subscribers at 50 cents each prepaid.



Premium 2890—Gentleman's Signet Ring. Very neat design. 12 k gold filled. Given for 2 yearly subscribers at 50 cents each prepaid.



Premium 2526—Ladies' Signet Ring. Handsome chased pattern. 12 k gold filled. Given for 2 yearly subscribers at 50 cents each prepaid.



We give this handsome vanity case for 3 subscribers, 1 year at 50 cents each.

Address all orders to

BLOODED STOCK FARMER.

PLAINFIELD

962 West 6th St.

N. J.

CHANGED.

My specialty is Plainfield Real Estate I have a long and intimate knowledge of conditions, owing to my association with the City for years, as a citizen and in an official capacity. Realty bought, sold and exchanged anywhere.—MANNING F. GANO, Plainfield, N. J.

EGGS for hatching. Six leading white breeds: Rhode Island Whites, Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Klondikes. Send 10 cents for copy of Good Poultry. Tells how to make poultry pay; quotes prices and gives valuable record covering three months. SHOREWOOD FARMS CO., Saugatuck, Michigan.

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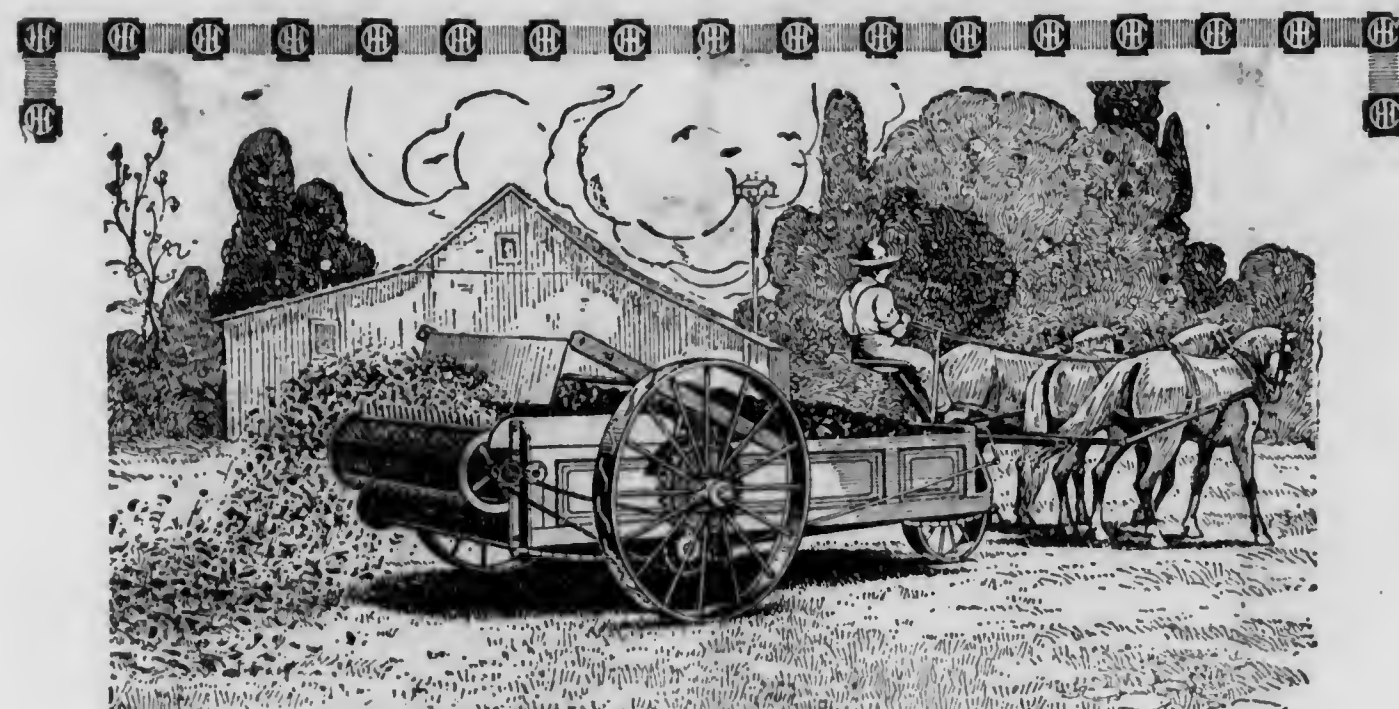


McCall's Magazine will help you dress stylishly at a moderate expense by keeping you posted on the latest fashions in clothes and hats. 60 New Fashion Designs in each issue. Also valuable information on all home and personal matters. Only 50c a year, including a free pattern. Subscribe today or send for free sample copy.

McCall Patterns will enable you to make in your own home, with your own hands, clothing for yourself and children which will be perfect in style and fit. Price—none higher than 15 cents. Send for free Pattern Catalogue. We Will Give You Fine Presents for getting subscriptions among your friends. Send for free Premium Catalogue and Cash Prize Offer. THE McCALL COMPANY, 239 to 249 West 37th St., NEW YORK.

A handsome plated locket watch for given with one subscription to Blooded Stock Farmer at 50 cents.

IT IS NO USE ADVERTISING UNLESS YOU HAVE THE GOODS. AND NO USE HAVING THE GOODS UNLESS YOU ADVERTISE.



What Three Bushels More to the Acre Means

EIGHT years ago the farmers in a central state averaged crops that ran three bushels less to the acre than they now get.

Suppose each acre of farm land in the country were so tended that it produced an increase equal to that of this state. How much more money would you have with which to buy the luxuries of life that you earn and deserve? Your share in this prosperity depends entirely upon yourself. The first step for you to take is to fertilize your land properly with manure spread by an

I H C Manure Spreader

Manure cannot be spread as it should be unless a machine is used. An I H C spreader covers the ground with an even coat, light or heavy as may be needed, and pulverized so that the plant food elements in the manure combine with the soil to the best advantage.

The spreader that does this work as it should be done must have many excellent mechanical features. The apron should move without jerking; the beater should meet the load at exactly the right point to pulverize the manure without too greatly increasing the draft of the machine; the speed changes of the apron should be positive whether the spreader is going up hill or down. All these features are provided for in the construction of I H C spreaders.

I H C spreaders are made in high and low styles, narrow and wide, with both reverse and endless aprons, for use under all conditions. There are machines with wood and with steel frames as may be demanded by local conditions.

The I H C local dealer carries in stock the machines best suited to your locality. See him for catalogues and full information, or write

International Harvester Company of America

Chicago

(Incorporated)

U S A



Misty Conclusion.

Beautiful Maiden—You think I'm an angel, Geoffrey, but some day perhaps you will find out that I am an exceedingly trivial, ill-natured, commonplace mortal.

Disconsolate Lover (with trembling eagerness)—Then you do intend to marry me, do you, Lillian?—Chicago Tribune.

Helpful.

"These quick lunch rooms have one good point."

"How now?"

"Get you in training for afternoon teas. I haven't spilled anything on a gown this winter."—Washington Herald.

GOOD ROAD GRIST.

A bad foundation insures a bad road, no matter how much attention is paid to the surface.

Consider the traffic to go over the proposed road and then select the material to be used.

To make a split log drag use red cedar, red elm, box elder, soft maple or willow.

The earth road should have some friends who will drain it and then drag it after every hard rain.

Every county that has in it an active good roads organization is improving the roads.

SIRES AND SONS.

Thomas Alva Edison is now sixty-six years old.

Barratt O'Hara, lieutenant governor of Illinois, is only thirty-one years old.

Dr. G. C. Ashmun of Cleveland was once one of Abraham Lincoln's bodyguards.

S. J. Rockefeller, a street car motor-man in St. Louis, says he is a cousin of the oil king.

Gottlieb von Jagow, new German foreign minister, is noted for being a dandy in dress.

Dr. Stephen Smith, still an active practicing physician in New York, has just celebrated his ninetieth birthday.

M. Jonnart, the new French minister for foreign affairs, has a reputation as an expert in matters relating to the Moroccan question and to Islam in general.

William Ziegler, Jr., adopted son of the "baking powder king," with an income said to be \$800,000 a year, is interesting himself, like Vincent Astor, in agricultural science.

H. L. Wilkinson of Philadelphia has served forty-six years as a guard in Pennsylvania's eastern state penitentiary, in which time he has kept watch over more than 30,000 criminals.

Admiral von Tirpitz is known in Germany as Tirpitz the Eternal, because for fourteen years, or since the beginning of the Boer war, he has been uninterruptedly at the helm of the German navy. He is something of an anglo-maniac, and all his children have been educated in England.

The Royal Box.

Empress Augusta of Germany is so afraid of airships that she has had them forbidden to fly over royal residences.

Raj Rana Bahadur is not only rajah of Jhalawar, but is an author of ability. He rules over a kingdom of 2,694 square miles lying south of the Punjab. He speaks English perfectly, is a close student of science and plays a good game of cricket.

King Alfred of Arabia, who has reigned since 1878, is really a Frenchman. Alfred German de Breuel, a vicomte by birth and a traveler by inclination. Struck with the possibilities of the country, he settled in Arabia. At a great meeting held in 1878 the sheiks asked him to accept the royal crown, being unable to agree upon any one of themselves for the dignity.

Now We Know.

True courage is that noble quality of mind which makes us forget how afraid we are.—Puck.

THE BLOODED STOCK FARMER

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No Use For the Doctor.

"Why did you send the doctor away without permitting him to do anything for you?"

"He said he could get me up and out in three days," the sufferer groaned, "and my accident insurance amounts to \$30 a week more than my salary as long as I'm disabled."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Volume XIX.

Number 2

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT

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Fifty Cents a Year One Dollar for Three Years

APRIL

1913

OF INTEREST TO YOU

The first national conference on marketing and farm credits held their first meeting at the Sherman House, Chicago, April 8, 9 and 10. The initial meeting will receive, we hope, generous support, although we cannot give particulars in this issue, but will in the May number.

We acknowledge, with thanks, a copy of a book on potato growing issued by the Johnson Seed Potato Co., of Richmond, Maine. Write them for a copy, as Maine is the banner state for good potatoes.

J. P. Morgan lies cold in death. His earthly activities are closed. We wonder how his account stands before the Supreme Judge. He has been a great giver of art to many public institutions like the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He never gave any state a fund to be used in building and equipping an industrial school similar to that founded by Stephen W. Gerrard, that we've ever heard of. Nor has Andrew Carnegie. Morgan and his associates gave Carnegie more than \$100,000,000 more for his steel plants than they were worth and then poured nearly a billion dollars of watered stocks and bonds into the public's capacious pockets. Without the aid of the "oiled" machinery of the New York Stock Exchange the big steal could not have been pulled off. The New York Stock Exchange should and will be made to incorporate.

As LaFollette Views It.

The progressive element in the Democratic majority of the U. S. Senate claims to have control in the organization of the committees. The methods employed were the same bad old methods which have prevailed for years. They were the methods of Aldrich and Cannon. Upon the issue of the next two years will turn the success or failure of the Democratic party to meet the hopes of the country for a restoration of the standards "so proudly set up at the beginning." The task is a colossal one. Privilege controls everywhere. Its power is centralized. It is silent, unseen, omnipresent. Its orders are known and obeyed without proclamation, and without question, it is master of all

markets where men, and women, and little children sell their labor and the products of their labor, and buy back food and clothing, and fuel and shelter. It commands the highways on lands and sea. It sits in supreme judgment on every business, withdraws capital from the channels of commerce and trade, subverts trust funds to its own use and grants or withholds life-giving credit at will. It has ruled in the caucuses and conventions of political parties, nominated candidates, named cabinets, selected judges, dictated legislation. It has its own press, its own pulpit, its own creed. It stifles criticism and juggles with public opinion. It attained its principal growth and supreme control under the administrations of Roosevelt and Taft. For this the American people defeated the Republican party. For this they gave the Democratic party another trial. How will the new administration meet its great responsibility?—LaFollette's Weekly.

Mr. LaFollette's views are exactly correct. Any man who is a student of public affairs knows that the words of Senator La Follette are true. It is only since the Pujo Committee's report has been published, that they are beginning to squawk. The Silent Morgan, who lies cold in death, knew that money controlled everything, but would not admit it when before the committee. Courts, legislators and overlords of "big business" are so closely allied that certain of them are a positive menace to the interests of the masses. The N. Y. Stock Exchange fights incorporation silently and openly. The plutocrats are up in arms over the prospect of the initiative and recall being enacted into a general and national law. Why? No honest judge should object to it. Why should any man be immune from his own acts? Judges are only human and are liable to go wrong under certain conditions. The recall should be enacted. The Pujo Committee's report on the money evil should be enacted into law by Congress with scarcely a change. Open the mouth of the recalcitrant rich and put the legal bit in to it; then pick up the whip of public opinion and drive the affairs of state with a steady hand. Elect, nor appoint to office for life, no man, without a chance to review his acts without any legal red tape by lawyers of and for the interests. When James Connor, a hed-carrier of Belleville, Ill., died, some schemers plotted together to get hold of his savings. So they spent \$1,100 of his money on his funeral, or

pretended to. An alleged \$600 coffin was brought, \$31 was charged up for a suit of clothes for the corpse and \$4 for shoes, while such items as \$10 for fly-nets for the horses were also included. The grand jury, after having the remains exhumed and discovering that the body had neither clothes nor shoes and that the coffin was a cheap affair, indicted the men responsible.

Large quantities of soured or pickled herring, mackerel, etc., packed in tin cans are imported into this country. The customs authorities have been levying duty on them at 30 per cent as "fish in tins." The importers argued that the fish were still the same as if they were packed in wooden barrels or kits and that they were dutiable only at half a cent or a cent a pound, as "pickled or salted fish." The customs court has just upheld this latter view and Uncle Sam will probably have to give back \$1,000,000 in duties already collected.

The teachers of New York City are getting more and more "sassy" to the authorities. The women teachers, it is said, have agreed together not to let the school board know it when they get married—this being a result of the hospitality of the board to married teachers. The men teachers are proposing to unionize and enforce their demands by regular labor-union methods.

There are still those who believe in the Biblical doctrine that if you spare the rod you will spoil the child. A good cowhide is better than all the juvenile courts in the training of children," says Judge Ambrose Reid of Pittsburgh. "The feel of the cat-o-nine tails stays longer in the boys' memory than any admonitions given to him in a courtroom," says the judge.

GOOD POULTRY—A quarterly magazine, published and edited by us. Tells how to mate, breed and care for poultry. Most complete record system, provides for three months work with poultry in each issue. Make big money in poultry by doing it the right way. Deals with special crops and intensive farming. 10 cents a copy. 25 cents a year. **SHOREWOOD FARMS CO., Saugatuck, Michigan,**

THE BLOODED STOCK FARMER

APRIL, 1913.

ADDRESS: New Market and Plainfield, New Jersey.

Re-entered at the Post-Office at New Market, New Jersey, as Second-Class matter, May 27, 1911.

Issued on the fifteenth day of each month by F. C. FARRINGTON, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—50 cents a year; three years for \$1.00. Single copy, 5 cents. Discontinued at end of paid subscriptions. Samples on application. Canada subscriptions, 12 cents extra. Agents wanted.

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ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents for each agate line, each month, 5 per cent discount for cash with order. Average seven words to line. Fourteen agate lines to an inch measure.

OUR ADVERTISERS—We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. But to make doubly sure we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindling advertisement in our columns.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—The editors are always glad to examine manuscripts suitable for publication in this magazine. Photographers are invited to submit photographs of subjects pertaining to any phase of farm life. Stamps should accompany both manuscripts and photographs to insure their return if they are not accepted. Address editorial matter to The Blooded Stock Farmer, 962 West Sixth Street, Plainfield, N. J.

ORIGINALLY entered at the Post-Office at Oxford, Pa., as Second-Class Matter, May 27, 1899.

TRY AN AD IN THIS PAPER AND WATCH RESULTS

"STEEL TRUST" BOSSSED BY MIXING DIRECTORS.

By Means of Interlocking Directorates U. S. Steel Cor. Controlled Railways, Banks and Ore Companies.

New York, March 19.—The government attorneys closed their side of the suit against the United States Steel Corporation today by introducing evidence to show that the corporation had by means of interlocking directorates controlled railroads, ore lands and financial institutions. The case was suspended this afternoon without date set for re-convening.

S. D. Simmons, a statistician in the department of justice, presented tables showing the directorships in other concerns held by those who have been directors of the corporation or its constituent companies between the years 1893 and 1911.

Among them, George F. Baker, according to the tables, was during the period, a director in eighty-seven corporations; J. P. Morgan in 78; J. P. Morgan, Jr., in 11; Charles Steels, 52; E. C. Converse, 65; Norman B. Ream, 42; C. M. Schwab, 75; Daniel G. Reid, 30; E. H. Cary, 72; P. A. B. Widener, 52; Robert Winsor, 34; and the late H. H. Rogers, 34.

The government in its complaint says in reference to interlocking directorates that the power and control thus exerted held in check many industries and financial establishments.

There have been fifty hearings of the case at which the government has examined witnesses and submitted evidence. Seven thousand pages of testimony have been taken.

All one has to do is to watch the general trend of big business, big bank, and big men financially. My little friend, when you are reading these lines, just think what a unanimous man you would be if you absolutely controlled \$1,300,000,000. That is, while you were on this earth, but remember the words of the big book, "It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven."

Dr. E. E. Kennedy has introduced a bill in the Colorado legislature which provides heavy fines and imprisonment for doctors' errors. Surgeons operating for appendicitis must show the appendix after the operation, and if the organ is sound the surgeon will be liable to a fine of from \$500 to \$10,000 and imprisonment from one to 10 years, or both. Friends of the measure say that 90 per cent of the operations for appendicitis are unnecessary. The measure also makes other drastic restrictions on the practice of medicine.

There is alarm in some places because of the falling birth-rate among "our best people." When Mayor Holbrook of Venice, Cal., a town of 10,000 people, found there had been but six births in the place last month—half of these being to aliens—he started an anti-race suicide campaign. Certain premiums are offered for all babies born to American parents by April 1, 1914. The stores have agreed to furnish medicines free, and even doctors and nurses are to contribute their services.

Many farmers are still skeptical about scientific farming. More than 40 per cent of all the farmers interviewed by government representatives believe that experience is the only way to learn how to farm. This per cent told agents recently sent out by the department of agriculture that they took no stock in farmers' institutes, farm papers, demonstration agents or department of agriculture publications as aids in helping to make the soil more productive, etc.

And the old farmer is about right. These professors of agronomy drive the Agricultural Editor to drink. We're doing out to take one now and then "roste" with the alfalfa article of Prof. Holden. Well, here's looking at ye!

Handy Telephone Tables.

The new telephone tables with wooden stools will appeal to many housekeepers, as often it is difficult to find a table the correct height for the telephone to rest upon.

These new tables, which come in mahogany, oak and mission, are small and good looking and would not at all mar the appearance of any room, provided, of course, that one was selected in the same wood as the rest of the furniture. They are square or three cornered in design and have swinging wooden arms, with a round stand covered with green baize on which to rest the telephone. Under the table is a shelf to hold the necessary but very unsightly telephone directory, while the wooden stool can be slid under the table when not in use. The three cornered shaped table will be found very convenient for fitting into a corner of any room or hall.

On the top of the table can be placed the necessary tablet and pencil, which every telephone table should be supplied with, as it is often difficult to remember a number given over the wire if there is not such a card or tablet at hand.

The Horse's Pulse.

The pulse of a horse may vary from twenty-eight to forty pulsations a minute. The best place to take the pulse of a horse is on the lower border of the jawbone, about four inches in front of the throat latch.

MAKING ROCK PHOSPHATE AVAILABLE.

To the Editor:—Widespread publication has been given during recent months to certain results of experiments (conducted by the Rhode Island Experiment Station) which tend to discourage the use by farmers of fine-ground raw rock phosphate. This material is a natural fertilizer in which the element phosphorus can be purchased for about one-fourth of its cost in manufactured acid phosphate, and for about one-tenth of its cost in the more common and more highly manufactured so-called "complete" fertilizers.

All of the long-continued field experiments agree in showing that raw phosphate is by far the most profitable and economical form of phosphorus to use in rational systems of general farming; but they also show that the most satisfactory results are secured when conditions are provided under which the phosphorus is made available; and the best condition under which to use the raw phosphate is to apply it in intimate connection with decaying organic manures, such as farm manure, clover, or other green manures. (See Illinois Experiment Station Circulars, 127 and 165.)

The experiments referred to consisted in mixing raw phosphate with fresh cow dung and allowing the mixture to stand in closed bottles or loosely covered pans in a dark cellar for about nine months. At the end of this time it was found that the availability of the phosphorus was not markedly greater than when first mixed with the dung, and this fact has been spread abroad by fertilizer interests in a way to discredit the use of raw phosphate, whereas the actual culture experiments conducted with these materials at the Rhode Island Station showed that the raw phosphate increased by 30 per cent the effect of the "pan" dung as compared with the increase in yields when dung alone was used. The "bottle" dung gave poorer results than that which had been exposed to the action of air in the pans, but in both cases the average results show distinctly increased yields due to the raw phosphate, as will be seen from the summary on page 174 of Rhode Island Bulletin No. 151.

The fact is that the early fermentation of manures is alkaline in reaction, while during the later stages of decomposition acidity develops, and it is the acidity which aids in the solution of raw phosphate; but under the conditions of the Rhode Island experiment no acidity had developed at the end of the nine months.

More extensive investigations by the Wisconsin Experiment Station (see Journal of Industrial and En-

THE BLOODED STOCK FARMER.

gineering Chemistry, March, 1913) support the results of other investigators in showing an appreciable decrease in the solubility of phosphorus during the early stages of fermentation, both of manure alone and of manure and phosphate mixtures, not only with raw phosphate but also with acid phosphate, owing to temporary use of phosphorus as food for bacteria; but the Wisconsin investigators (Tottingham and Hoffman) also show that the decrease reaches a minimum, after which increase in solubility occurs, although the maximum increase has not yet been determined. The conclusion is drawn by them that "so far as pot experiments indicate conditions in field practice, the final results from mixture appear to be advantageous." ing raw phosphate with fermenting

But for the most positive and conclusive information, we must turn to those valuable field experiments of the Ohio Experiment Station, conducted by Director Charles E. Thorne during the past sixteen years. As an average of all crops harvested the yields have been practically the same whether the phosphorus was applied in raw phosphate or in acid phosphate costing twice as much more, although supplying only half as much phosphorus.

A recent Ohio bulletin (No. 246), by Ames and Gaither, reports that the plowed soil of an acre of two million pounds weight contains as an average 6 pounds of available phosphorus (soluble in weak nitric acid) where the land has been undertilled, 5.8 pounds where manure alone has been applied, 11.7 pounds where manure and acid phosphate have been added, and 30.1 pounds where the fine-ground raw rock phosphate has been applied in connection with manure. These results plainly reveal both the availability and the cumulative effect of raw phosphate used in rational systems and in larger amounts than are required for the crops removed.

The data from the analysis of the soils after many years of farming under these different systems strongly support a suggestion made on page 257 of "Soil Fertility and Permanent Agriculture" of Ginn and Company's "Country Life Education Series," namely, "that nitrogen must limit the crop yields" in these Ohio experiments, and that the plots receiving the raw phosphate (and containing more phosphorus now in available form would probably out-yield the plots receiving acid phosphate, "if more clover were plowed under or if more manure were returned so as to remove the nitrogen limit."

While the raw rock phosphate used in these long-continued field experiments has already paid back \$7.20 for every dollar invested (a consider-

ably higher return than from acid phosphate, on the money invested), the returns would be still greater if manure were applied to the phosphate plots of proportion to the crops produced instead of continuing the past practice of applying only the same amount as where manure alone is used and where the crop yields are much smaller.

When we consider that the air above each acre of land contains 70 million pounds of nitrogen, and that normal corn-belt soil contains as an average about 1200 pounds of phosphorus and 35,000 pounds of potassium in the plowed soil of an acre of two million pounds weight, then we should expect substantial increase from the system of farming practiced by the Ohio Station, in which clover is used to secure nitrogen from the air and organic manures are plowed under to liberate both potassium from the soil and phosphorus from the raw phosphate applied with the manure. This, with the addition of limestone as needed, provides a truly permanent and profitable system of soil improvement; and the results secured, as noted above, are in striking contrast to those reported in a recent valuable bulletin (No. 155) of the Indiana Experiment Station, showing that as an average of 73 different tests in many counties the value of the increase in crops of corn, oats, wheat, hay, and potatoes was only \$1.13 for every dollar invested in "complete" commercial fertilizers when applied to the common loam and clay soils of that state.

In the interest of general prosperity and of increased food supplies farmers should be encouraged to use their limited means for the purchase of liberal amounts of those materials that must be purchased if truly permanent systems of agriculture are to be adopted in the corn belt.

CYRIL G. HOPKINS,

Professor of Chemistry,

University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Prof. Hopkins will gladly answer any of our readers who address him on the above subject matter.—Editor.

A Bright Schölar.

Teacher—John, what is wrong with the sentence, "The goat went in the garden?" John—The words "garden" and "goat" should be transposed.—Exchange.

Today.

Live today as though it was the only day you had to live. This is the secret of the forceful life, the life of vitality and beauty, the only life that is worth while.

There is a great secret in knowing what to keep out of the mind as well as what to put in.—Emerson.

THE BLOODED STOCK FARMER.

DRIPPING VATS FOR HOGS AND SHEEP.

Plans and Instructions for a Concrete Vat.

The passing of the range, the breaking up of the western ranch into farms and orchards, has caused a de-

be healthy and must have sanitary surroundings. Nothing retards the growth of a hog so much as lice. Years of experience have shown that the best remedy for destroying lice and fleas is dipping in chemical solutions. Dipping also keeps the skin of the animal in a healthy condition and thereby aids its growth. Because

leading from a small well fenced lot or corral. At the narrow end of the chute, and in line with it, lay out the dipping tank (in accordance with the dimensions on the plan below) with the entering slide next to the chute. Make the excavation the same depth as the inside of the finished vat and of the same shape but 12 inches wider. Dig the deep part of the hole first and then slope the earth for the "entrance slide" and the "climb-out." Lay the outlet drain pipe with its end even with the surface of the finished concrete bottom.

The side walls only will require forms. If the banks stand firm, inside forms alone will be needed. Make these of old 1-inch lumber on 2x4-inch uprights. The full inside length of the tank is 15 feet, but the deep part is only 6 feet 6 inches long. The clear widths at the top and bottom are respectively 3 feet and 1 foot 6 inches. Since the concrete floor, as well as the side walls, is 6 inches thick, set the side wall forms in place upon 6-inch concrete blocks, so that the floor may be built under them. Space the forms properly and cross them firmly upon each other.

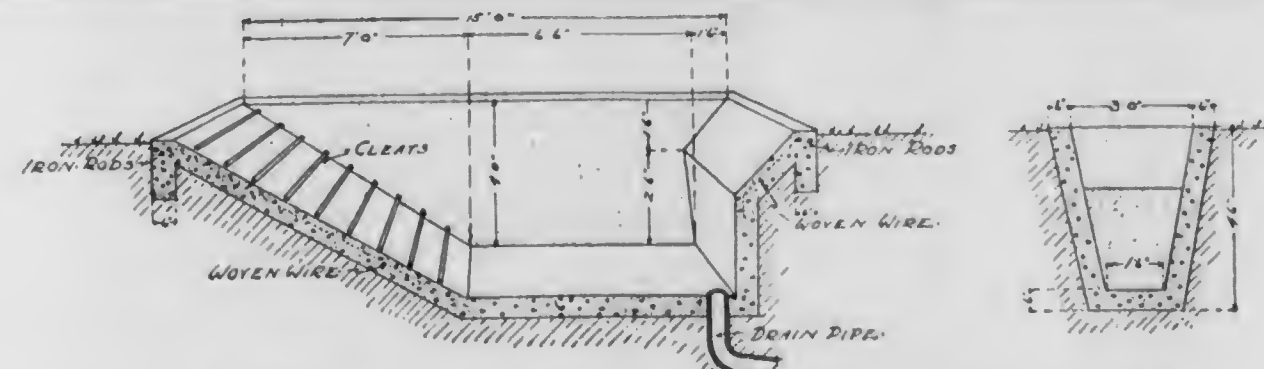
Mix the concrete 1 part Portland cement to 2 parts sand to 4 parts crushed rock or 1 part cement to 4 parts pit gravel. Lay the floor and inclines directly on the solid earth. The concrete for the sloping ends should be made only medium wet, so that it will tamp well and stay in position without the use of forms. In the concrete for the inclines, 2 inches from the top, place strips of woven wire fencing to prevent possible an aid to the animals in climbing out, cracks from heaving by the frost. As imbed in the concrete of the "climb-out" the turned-up end of iron cleats bent at right angles similar to a capital "U." Old wagon tires, straightened and cut in length not greater than 20 inches and turned up 4 inches at each end, will do. Leave 1-inch clearance between the flat surface of the cleats and the concrete and space the cleats 8 inches apart. Fill the 6-inch space between the earth and side forms with concrete mushy wet. In placing this concrete, be sure that it strikes the wooden form instead of the earthen side, as dirt in the concrete may make a weak, leaky wall. Carry the walls 6 inches above the surrounding ground (to prevent surface water from running into the vat) and in each corner, 2 inches below the surface, lay two old iron rods. The entrance slope should be smooth to slide the animals into the vat without skinning them up; therefore finish its surface with a wooden float and a steel trowel.

At the leaving end of the vat there are often built two "dripping pens"

(Continued on page 16)



HOW THE CONCRETE DIPPING VAT IS USED.



SECTIONAL VIEW OF CONCRETE DIPPING VAT.

cided change in the nation's method of producing meat. The resulting increased prices have made stock-raising profitable everywhere. This fact is particularly true of hogs. To grow bone and to put on flesh, swine must

of cheapness in first cost and lasting qualities, most dipping vats are now built of concrete.

The best place to locate a dipping vat is close to a fence, near the water supply, and convenient for a chute

LIVE STOCK

THE HORSEMAN.

Keep the mud cleaned off the horses' legs and they will not have cracked heels.

Measure out your grain according to the work your horses are doing.

Musty oats make dull, lifeless looking coats on the horses which eat them.

The irritation caused by a poor driver lessens the ability of a good horse to do its best work.

Back end to is the way to hitch a horse out where the wind is blowing. When they are loose so they can do as they like you never saw a horse stand facing a storm.

A good horse will always command a good price, no matter how popular the automobile becomes, and this applies to draft, harness and saddle horses alike.

SUCCESS WITH HOGS.

A Swineherd's Method of Raising Thrifty Chester Whites.

My plan in taking care of my Chester White hogs is to keep my brood sows in just as thrifty a condition as possible at all times, writes F. Little in Orange Judd Farmer. In fact, I strive to do this with all classes of swine. I sort the hogs as to size and age and keep them in small pasture lots. I let them run out all the time as I am a great believer in hogs having plenty of exercise. They must have this to do well. I also plan to feed them a variety of stuff and to feed regularly, believing that their stomachs need attention just as well as those of human beings.

My breeding sows are kept in a yard by themselves. I do not shut them up until farrowing time approaches. Sometimes I keep them in a pen a day or two beforehand, but I very frequently permit them to run out with the other sows. I am convinced that the sow should be shut up by herself and fed alone some time before and some days after farrowing. After the pigs come the sow should not be fed very much for a few days else the pigs will scour and some of them may die. After two or three days the sow should have her feed the same as before farrowing. Provide plenty of room for exercise at all times for the sow as well as the pigs.

When the pigs are a month or so old they will eat a little corn and a little



A Missouri farmer gives in a recent issue of Breeder's Gazette an account of his Chester White sow. Her first four litters totaled forty-four pigs, eleven in each litter, and all were raised. Her fifth litter had eight, all of which were raised. Her sixth litter had fourteen, eleven raised. Her seventh litter had sixteen; nine raised. Her eighth litter, last March, had sixteen; all chilled. Her ninth litter had seven; six raised. She has recently farrowed fourteen pigs, eleven of which are living. She never was bred but once for a litter and has farrowed only one dead pig. The Chester White sow shown is an excellent specimen of this fine breed of hogs.

swill. After the pigs are eight weeks old I wean them. The sow will then not be giving much milk, and the pigs will do better if shut off by themselves and properly fed. Give these weanling pigs a warm place to sleep in, plenty of water at all times, good feed, and you will be surprised to see how fast they grow. Started in this way they will weigh fifty pounds at two months old and at three months they will weigh from seventy to ninety pounds. At four months old I have had pigs weigh 125 pounds and at five months 200 pounds. This fall one of my seven month pigs weighed 270 pounds and was good enough to take the blue ribbon in a class of forty-four at the Illinois state fair.

I keep my herd boars by themselves and feed them well. I want to say further concerning feeding my sows that a 250 pound sow will take care of twelve quarts of good swill three times a day and three ears of corn.

I try to provide swine pasture as fully as I can. I have red clover and timothy. Clover, of course, is the very best feed we can get in this country. I use a standard dip and either dip or spray my hogs every sixty days.

London's Houses.

London is practically without frame buildings, which keeps the fire loss down.

For Diseased Udders.

Isolate a cow the moment she has anything wrong with her udder and milk her last. Poultice the udder with hot oatmeal porridge in a wide bandage without holes being cut for tears. Twice daily rub well with a mixture of equal parts warm melted lard and fluid extract of poke root and belladonna leaves. Give a pound dose of epsom salts in three pints warm water as one dose and follow with a half ounce of fluid extract of poke root and two drams of saltpeter three times daily in water.—Dr. A. S. Alexander.

Open Shed Feeding of Steers.

As a result of seven years of experimenting at the Pennsylvania station the conclusion was reached that an open shed boarded up close on three sides and kept well bedded at all times is more efficient for fattening steers than the basement of a barn. During the winter of 1909-10 the cattle fed in an open shed made more rapid gains, attained a higher finish, sold for 15 cents more a hundred pounds and returned 11.6 cents more for each bushel of corn consumed than similar steers fed in barns. They also required less labor in feeding, and more straw was used in bedding. Results of previous work show that cattle which are fed in groups of ten or twelve each, with ample room at manger and troughs, make more satisfactory gains than similar cattle tied in stanchions. In shed feeding the opening should be to the south, and sides and roof should be tight, permitting no drafts.—Country Gentleman.

Scours in Lambs.

Garget in the ewe is claimed to be the cause of white scours in the lamb. This is prevented by milking from the udder daily the milk not required by the lamb. To cure scouring in lambs give eight to ten drops of tincture of opium in a little milk. If the lamb lies about and appears dull instead of playful, one may suspect constipation, which often kills these delicate creatures. To relieve it inject into the rectum a tablespoonful of warm, soapy water in which is a very little olive oil.

Diplomatic.

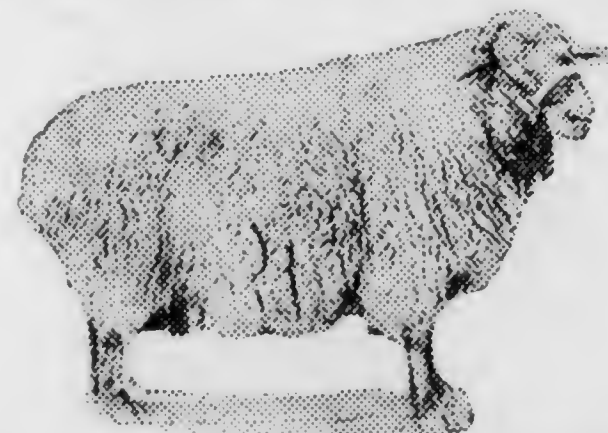
"Am I all the world to you, Jack, dear?" she cooed.

"You are certainly a fair portion of it," he told her and so made the classy double play of pleasing her and keeping to the exact truth.—Boston Transcript.

NURSING EWES NEED A LIBERAL RATION

The importance of supplying nursing ewes a liberal ration is not as fully appreciated by sheepmen as it ought to be, writes a correspondent in Iowa Homestead. Most flock owners make a great mistake in not giving more attention to the feeding of their ewes during the nursing period. As soon as a ewe drops her lamb a heavy draft on her system begins that necessarily must be restored through a larger consumption of nutritious food. If this food is not supplied regularly to replace that which has been utilized for producing milk for the young the time must come when the supply will become reduced, not only in quality, but quantity as well.

The future of the lamb crop is largely determined by the start each individual is given. No better evidences of this can be given than instances in the flock where the ewes are poor milk producers and their progeny fail from the start to secure sufficient nourishment to supply the needs of their bodies. In every flock there are a few ewes



For some time the Arizona experiment station has been using the Tunis sheep, originally from the desert of north Africa. This hardy stock has been crossed with improved breeds in order to combine Tunisian constitution with better wool and mutton producing qualities. The types aimed at have begun to appear and seem to possess certain advantages for southern Arizona, including tolerance of hot weather, resistance to the sheep botfly, good ranging qualities and excellent reproductive powers, combined with better conformation and larger yield of mutton. It is expected that an improved farm animal for the region will finally result from this work. The Tunis ram shown is eight years old and is still alert and vigorous after long service at the station farm.

that are inferior milk producers, and unless they are carefully looked after and well fed they will fail to properly nurse their offspring during the nursing period. Ewes that are poor milk producers can be made, through good

SELECTING THE DAIRY BULL CALF

Points that indicate dairy quality in a bull calf are outlined by a correspondent of Iowa Homestead. The writer says:

I want first at least two generations—four are better—of strong, vigorous ancestors backing the calf to be raised. If the calf to be raised is to be used to promote the best interests of dairying, its ancestry must have, in addition to size and vigor, a dairy performance that will warrant the trouble and expense of raising this calf properly, as its future usefulness depends largely on the manner in which the calf is cared for.

At birth the calf should be of medium size, vigorous, active and free from deformities, full, good sized eyes, with clean cut features, broad between the eyes, dished out in face below the eyes, broad muzzle, open nostrils, with eight well developed milk teeth. A rather straight and broad back, with well sprung ribs and well proportioned body, with plenty of capacity, is wanted.

Measurement through body just back of front legs should be good, as this is where the heart and lungs are located. They must have plenty of room to do their work if the calf is to prove a vig-



The value of keeping records and breeding dairy cows for production rather than for pedigree and form was emphasized in a bulletin of the Illinois experiment station. The time has arrived, it says, when the cow which cannot show a good milk and fat record is not desired for breeding purposes by intelligent dairymen. The true measure of the economic value of a cow is her production of milk and butter fat. The cow illustrated is Minna C., a pure bred Guernsey. She has a record of 8,405 pounds of milk and 429 pounds of fat.

Pasture For Sheep.

As warm weather approaches the ewes with their lambs will soon be leaving the yards for the pastures, and unless proper precautions are taken they are likely to be subjected to certain dangers. One of the most common and harmful of these to the lambs is that of becoming infested with parasitic worms to which the ewes commonly become a prey on the fall pastures. While in the yards they void many of these in their excreta and cough and sneeze out others. On account of the nature of their food lambs kept in yards are not in much danger of becoming infected, but on the pastures it is different. Many of the various kinds of worms thus dropped among the young grass have a faculty of crawling an inch or two up the stalks and are eaten by the close biting lambs. This is one of the reasons why constant change of pasture is so desirable for sheep and why pastures become "sheep sick."—Farm and Fireside.

The Medical Students.

Pendleton—What are the two greatest wishes of a medical student? Kerfer—Give it up. What are they? Pendleton—To put "Dr." before his own name and "Dr." after the names of other people.

orous and prepotent animal, which if he is not he is a failure. I should like the calf to be a fair representative of his breed as to coloring and markings.

I will give some of my reasons for wanting certain points. Brightness, vigor and activity are the prime requi-

Watching God Grow.

sites for prepotency. Large eyes, clean cut features and good space between the ribs denote good nerve force, which every good dairy cow must have. Broad muzzle and open nostrils denote good lung power and appetite. The eight milk teeth are the ones on the front of the lower jaw and when well developed denote vitality.

Four fair sized, well placed rudimentary teats ahead of the scrotum is considered a good dairy indication. The skin should be soft, mellow and oily with yellow color. The inside of the ear also should be oily with rich yellow. This denotes quality in butter fat.

It is very essential that the calf be properly treated and fed, especially in the early stages of his growth. The first four months after birth he should be given fresh whole milk, but not over six quarts per day. Equal parts of oats and bran and some alfalfa or clover hay should be placed where the animal can get at it conveniently. He will soon learn to eat it, and it should be left before him constantly. If the young animal is very fractious a ring should be put in his nose at nine or ten months of age, but usually one year is soon enough. At two years of age he should be deboned and another ring put in his nose. When leading the animal the proper way to use the rings is to fasten the staff to one and a rope to the other.

The Farrowing Sow.

The sow should not be fed much of anything for twenty-four hours after farrowing. She will be more or less feverish, so give her all the water she will drink, but do not feed for a day or so. The first feed given should be the same as she had been receiving before she farrowed and should be fed in a small amount as a thin slop. The feed may be gradually increased as pigs become able to take the milk until sow is getting all she will eat of a good laxative, milk producing feed. Ordinarily about two weeks should be taken to get her on full feed.

THE VIOLET.

Of many desirable flowers that are suitable for outdoor bedding purposes there is no variety that surpasses the violets. They are remarkably hardy in withstanding extremes of temperature and not only bloom well into winter, but are among the first flowers to blossom in the spring. The blossoms and leaves are attractive, and the fragrance of the bloom is not surpassed by any cultivated flower. An eastern violet specialist classes the California and Princess of Wales as the best among the single blue varieties, the Lady Hume Campbell and the Marie Louise as the best double varieties, while the Swanley White is the standard for the white violets, and the Mme. Millet is the standard pink.

Are your nerves as a harp for the devil?
Does he pick at the strings as he screechily sings
And ask you to join in his revel
Are you barrenly hurried and halted?
Are you pettily sieged and assaulted?
Out of doors with you! dig in the yard!
Be a grub in the garden, a blade in the sward!
There's a blue sky above and a firm earth below,
And you're sure of them both, as you watch things grow.

Is your God but a mummified man?
Is the Universe sick? Is Creation a trick,
A planless and pitiless plan?
Out of self with you! look through the years
At the tempests and triumphs and tears!
Look backward to Chaos, look forward to Us,
From an infinite Minus to infinite Plus,
And whatever of faith or of unfaith you know,
You are one with it All, as you watch God grow.

—Everybody's Magazine.

DON'TS.

Don't keep any more fowls than you can house and feed well. In these times you must make every grain of feed hit the spot to make a fair profit.
Don't let cobwebs festoon the hen house. They indicate cobwebs on the brain.
Don't forget that the men who succeed must go through the school of experience. A few good knocks just now and then put fighting ginger into men.

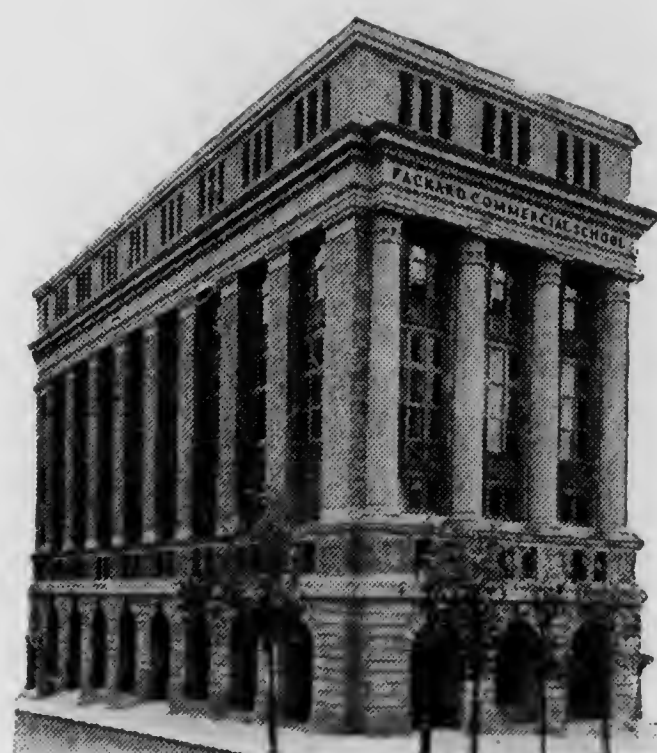
Anatomy.

Hippocrates is looked upon by anatomists as the father of the science. He died in 377 B. C. The modern science began in Italy in the thirteenth century. The first anatomical plates, designed to show the size and relative position of the bodily organs, were prepared and colored by Titian. All the great painters and sculptors have been careful students of anatomy. Michelangelo, Raphael and Leonardo da Vinci were noted for their anatomical researches.

A Light Plant Nucleus.

A little Oil City girl, being told that it was electricity which made her mother's hair crackle, remarked:

"Oh, what a family we have! Mama has electricity in her hair, and grandpa has gas in his stomach. Why don't we start a light company?"



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You Need This Stewart Ball Bearing Machine

to clip your horses before the spring work begins. Insist on having the Stewart, the machine which turns easier, clips faster and stays sharper longer than any other. Gears are all file hard and cut from solid steel bar. They are enclosed, protected and run in oil; little friction, little wear. Has six feet of new style, easy running flexible shaft and the celebrated Stewart single tension clipping head, highest grade. Get one from your dealer or send \$7.50 and we will ship C. O. D. for insurance.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.
169 Ohio St. Chicago

Write for complete catalog showing most modern line of clipping machines.

OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS

Sheep are a good medium for increasing the fertility of the farm of the man who has limited means.

If the hens are getting into the habit of eating eggs it is fair to assume that they do not have the time they need for egg shell production.

A strong point in favor of silage as a staple farm feed is that when properly put up it will keep in good condition not only one year, but for three or four years.

The average weight of hogs is decreasing every year. Some markets will not take a heavy hog at all unless it be in the dead of winter, and then they don't like to do it.

The booze habit will not only knock out of the box the man who works in mill, factory or store, but it will put a farmer on the downhill slide quicker than any single agency we know of.

When you find your cow chewing old bones and pieces of boot legs make up your mind that something is wrong with the food you give her. She needs wheat bran, good hay and some well ground bonemeal.

If your farm is devoid of pure bred poultry it would certainly pay you to get some, even if it is only a pure bred male to cross on your common hens. It would add more flesh and more eggs to your next year's flock.

Not only the milk cow, but all other farm animals, should have salt where they can get it whenever they want it. It serves to keep the system in good condition and thus increases capacity for digestion and assimilation.

While the mule is by spells an ornery brute, he has several good points in his favor—toughness and endurance, easiness and cheapness in keeping, less liability to disease than the horse. Last and not least, a mule will fetch about \$10 more than a horse of corresponding grade.

Turpentine in milk at the rate of a teaspoonful of the medicine to each 100 pounds of hog is one of the simplest as well as most effective methods of getting rid of intestinal worms in swine. Best results are secured if the treatment is repeated three or four days in succession.

There is little doubt that one factor

tending to make farm life uninteresting and monotonous is the enforced isolation so often caused by impassable roads that prevail for considerable periods during wet seasons of the year, rendering wheeling on them practically impossible for either business or pleasure. In this case inability both to get to or away from the farm makes it unattractive.

When land prices advance in value from \$75 to \$150 per acre it is but natural as well as reasonable that rental rates for these same lands should advance from \$2.50 to \$5 per acre. In the locality in which the writer lives this increase in land values has taken place within the past five or six years, yet the average renter sort of balks at the five dollar rate. But he will have to come to it.

Egg laying contests are now being carried on in many states of the Union, and they are serving as an excellent stimulus to the utility side of the poultry industry. While they never have and never will prove that one breed or variety is superior to all others, they do prove conclusively that careful breeding in certain strains or families of fowls increases the egg production away above the average and thus boosts the returns in even larger proportions.

One of the elemental handicaps that wild fowl are sometimes subjected to in their migratory flights in spring was shown in the severe storm which swept down the Missouri river valley some two weeks ago. Wild mallards that were bewildered by the blinding storm had their wings so coated with frozen sleet that they could no longer fly, and a considerable number were picked up in the streets of Council Bluffs, Ia., rendered helpless in the manner mentioned.

The board of trade and grange of Billerica, Mass., are offering a prize of \$1,000 for an authenticated yield of corn raised during the coming season that will surpass the present New England record, which is 112 bushels, a yield produced by a Connecticut farmer, L. S. White. If a New England town of 3,000 people can find it worth while to hang up such a prize as this it would seem as if most any town in the middle west and southwest might do as well or better.

The Roller Jewel.

The roller jewel of a watch makes 432,000 impacts every day against the fork.

A SUCCESSFUL CO-OPERATIVE LAUNDRY.

Some weeks ago reference was made in these notes to a laundry that had been established in connection with a co-operative creamery at Chatfield, Minn. Farm women who have this washing bugbear on their hands will be interested in the report of this enterprise for the first three months. It has paid from the start, and over and above the cost of operation, including help and supplies, it has cleared \$203. The washings of seventy-five farm families living near by and sixty-five town families have been done at a cost per washing of 97.9 cents for the former and 90.7 for the latter. The laundry addition to the creamery adjoins the boiler, engine and coal room, but is on a side opposite the creamery. The one boiler supplies heat, power and steam, while the exhaust from the engine is sufficient to warm the drying room in the laundry. The building used for the laundry cost \$2,000, and the laundry equipment, which is up to date in every particular, cost \$2,500. Some interesting things in connection with this co-operative laundry are that the officers of the creamery association are also the officers of the laundry association, that both town and country people own stock in the laundry, that its patrons are increasing steadily and that the addition of the laundry to the plant has increased the number of creamery patrons. In view of the above results it is fair to assume that just such a laundry might be profitably established in connection with any successful co-operative creamery. The plan has much to commend it, and many communities need just such a laundry.

BALANCE THE RATION.

Many a farmer who has a herd of so called dairy cows too frequently overlooks the fact that corn fodder, timothy or wild hay and corn do not constitute a ration that is at all suited to milk production. Such feeds must be supplemented by clover or alfalfa hay and, if these are not available, then by cottonseed or linseed meal. These concentrates are high in price, but a ration balanced with them will not only be cheaper, but give better results than the combination of feeds outlined above from which they are omitted. Take an unbalanced ration that so many farmers are feeding and a bunch of cows that would barely pay their board bill on a good ration, and the dairy business is made about as unsatisfactory a proposition as a fellow could well go into.

WHY HORSES SHOULD BE CLIPPED.

Horses represent a substantial investment and deserve good care. In their natural state they were not obliged to work. Since they are required to do labor they should be kept in the best condition for it. Few, if any, horses are at their best when the time of changing the coat comes. Unnatural conditions should be provided against by clipping. How to properly care for work horses is much better understood now than ever before and those who have studied the horse most carefully and tried different remedies are agreed that a good clipping is very beneficial to work animals. The skin is a most important organ for the elimination of waste and it cannot properly perform its functions if it is not kept in a healthy condition with pores open, etc.

Animals performing work with a long coat, suffer an unnecessary drain on the system. The sweat of the horse is not a simple mixture of water and salts, but of water, proteid and salts, and the observed loss of flesh which follows horses being worked unclipped, as was the practice a generation ago, is thus readily explained. The chances of chill following the return to the stable of an unclipped animal, with a long winter coat have not been exaggerated. This covering, which, in a state of nature was admirable, becomes, under artificial conditions, a source of positive danger to him.

Unless the circumstances are exceptional, all horses should be clipped, and it will be found as a result that they feed, thrive and work better and are less subject to colds and coughs.

Many farmers claim, and we know they do so correctly, that it ensures a freedom from coughs and colds that they did not enjoy before its practice was commenced on their team.

Cruel.

Bangs—How did old Heavysole treat you when you asked him for his daughter? Acted like a pirate, didn't he?

Butts—Pirate! He acted like a free-booter!—Judge.

Difficult.

"Do you take this woman for better or for worse?"

"I do, judge, I do. But I hope ye kinder strike an average."—Washington Herald.

The Sweet Thing.

"This piece of lace on my dress is over fifty years old."

"It's beautiful. Did you make it yourself?"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

THE BLOODED STOCK FARMER.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C.

March 28, 1913.

One of the last official acts of President Taft was the signing of a proclamation eliminating 41,150 acres from the Kansas National Forest, Kansas.

The tract eliminated is in the extreme western section of the forest, and includes all that part which lies west of the Fifth Guide Meridian. It is principally a sandhill country and while it could be reforested, there is such a large proportion of alienated or privately owned land within the forest boundaries that the Government's reforestation work would have to be confined to more or less isolated areas. Since the area is valuable for grazing its restoration to the public domain was deemed advisable.

At the same time that the land was eliminated from the Forest it was withdrawn from entry, under the authority which Congress has given the President to withdraw land from all forms of entry except as to mineral claims for the development of metalliciferous ores.

The land will be restored to settlement and entry after such advertisement in the local papers as the Secretary of the Interior may consider necessary.

The Forest Service is successfully reforesting a considerable area in the sand hills of Nebraska and Kansas, where the soil is so loose in texture that it blows away as soon as it is cultivated. Therefore, according to the Government's foresters, the problem has been to grow trees in competition with the native grasses, both making rival demands on the small amount of moisture. If the grass cover is removed the soil blows out completely and exposes the roots of the trees. The success already attained indicates in the judgment of the Government foresters that a large part of the sandhill country will become timber-producing.

Decapitating Words.

A writer in the London Chronicle says: "Our language's trick of decapitating words, as in 'bus,' 'phone' and 'wig,' is not at all a modern failing. Take the common words 'spend' and 'sport.' Our very early ancestors had the verb 'spendan,' and yet 'spend' is really a disguising abbreviation of the Latin 'dis-pendere,' to pay out. 'Sport' is another very old English word, yet it is really 'disport'—dis-port, 'to carry apart, which acquired the metaphorical sense of pleasure or amusement precisely as 'divert' and 'transport.'"

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wedding announcements and invitations. Envelopes, sheets, cards, \$2.25 per hundred sets.

ECHO PRINTING CO.,
Columbia, Pa.

Can you sell the best Ranch Lands in the World? If you can, write Russell, 412 Grand Temple, Kansas City, Mo.

South East Kansas, real estate, special bargains in improved farms and city property, also Missouri and Arkansas lands. Write Geo W. Strickler, Girard, Kansas.

Colorado land bargains, 8,500 acres, 12 miles from Union Pacific in Lincoln County. Fine farms adjoining \$10 per acre. Act quick. J. D. Blue, Jr., Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

I have recently become interested in several tracts of Kansas land that I am obliged to turn into cash at once. There never was a better time to buy Kansas land. It is dead sure to make you money no matter where it is located, and especially at my price. Write for list and prices. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kansas.

440 acres, 100 acres cleared, balance timber, good soil, 2 miles from town, \$15 per acre. Robt. Hill, Des Arc, Arkansas.

Gentlemen's fine summer home, 141 acres, beautiful land on Rainy Lake, near International Falls, Minn. Price reasonable. Wm. C. Notmeyer, Pierre, So Dakota.

Improved Iowa farm lands for sale, \$115 to \$175 per acre. Will exchange for other farms, properties or business. Write H. W. Phenicle, Manchester, Iowa.

Choice bargain, wonderful opportunity in Piedmont section. Most productive soil. Delightful climate, \$12 to \$25 per acre. Ed. T. Jordan, Silver City, No. Carolina.



SHOREWOOD INCUBATORS

are a pronounced success—substantially built—like a piece of furniture—sold on honor—satisfaction guaranteed—send for a copy of **Good Poultry** a quarterly magazine, devoted to special crops and intensive farming, with special attention to the care and handling of poultry. Tells how to make \$200 per acre per year on any farm from 5 to 100 acres. Every poultry keeper needs a small reliable incubator that is safe for fancy eggs. **Good Poultry** alone, 10 cents a copy; 25c a year. Subscription free with incubator orders. Agents wanted, write today. **SHOREWOOD FARM CO.,** Saugetuck, Mich. CITY OFFICE—11 N. Market Street, Chicago, Illinois

THE BLOODED STOCK FARMER.

HOLDEN PLANS TO PUT ALFALFA ON EVERY FARM

PLAN TO UNITE ALL INTERESTS IN NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN FOR THE GENERAL GROWING OF ALFALFA.

Extension Department To Aid Any Community Interested in Conducting Campaign to Encourage the Growing of Alfalfa—No More Difficult to Grow Than Clover and Gives Double the Yield.

Campaign work with automobiles to begin early in April and extend into the late fall. County and city superintendents of schools, colleges, institute workers, Chautauqua lecturers, and others interested in the work

schools. The campaign will be conducted in co-operation with farmers, bankers, business men, commercial clubs, granges, live stock and dairy associations, in any community where the people are anxious to improve their conditions agriculturally and are willing to give their time and money for an enthusiastic campaign.

Work to be started immediately in the Corn and Cotton Belt States in the East. Thirty to forty meetings will be held in each county, the number depending on local conditions.

To accomplish the most in agricultural development, we must begin with the man behind the crop. Upon him depends the final working out of the principals of agriculture—the simple and practical thing—which our



will be assisted in obtaining alfalfa charts and lantern slides. Alfalfa literature and booklets will be given wide distribution throughout the country. Special alfalfa articles will be sent to farm journals and magazines, and plate and matrix pages to newspapers. Alfalfa editions of newspapers will be published where campaigns are conducted. Dates will be arranged for "Alfalfa Day" in the

schools, colleges, and experiment stations are endeavoring to bring into general use.

Professor Holden proposes to carry these principles further even than the very effective work done on the agricultural trains, by using that most modern vehicle—the automobile—going directly to the people on their farms where the meetings are to be held.

Agricultural development needs in addition to the work of our public institutions, the individual effort of every merchant, banker, corporation, or laboring man, and this plan calls for their heartiest co-operation.

This plan for increasing the yields of our crops by the more extensive growing of that wonderful soil improver, alfalfa, is meeting the approval of all men who have any knowledge of the beneficial results of its introduction as a general crop.

Campaigns are now being organized in five different states, and Professor Holden is daily answering requests for his assistance in organizing other localities, and invites cordial co-operation with every community interested

Medicine and Law.

Medicine stands in this strange contrast to law, that while the public is clamoring for the lawyers to advance the lawyers themselves as a class offer the chief resistance. The medical profession constantly outstrips and leads the public imagination in devices to check disease. Although much at the start was due to laymen, the campaign against tuberculosis, against infant mortality, against malarial and typhoid fevers, is largely captained and manned by doctors, who have the hearty support of the profession as a whole. Of two Rip Van Winkles awakening today the physician would find his old methods as rust eaten and useless as his instruments. The lawyer, after a few hours with new statutes, would feel at home in any of our courts.—G. M. Stratton in Atlantic Monthly.

A Cruel Injustice to MacNab.

One morning at breakfast, when Dominie Thompson, the tutor, was present, Sir Walter Scott was going on with great glee to relate a story of the Laird of MacNab, "who, poor fellow," premised he, "is dead and gone."

"Why, Mr. Scott," exclaimed his good lady, "MacNab's not dead, is he?"

"Faith, my dear," replied Scott, with humorous gravity, "if he is not dead they have done him great injustice, for they have buried him."

The joke passed harmless and unnoticed by Mrs. Scott, but hit the poor dominie just as he had raised a cup of tea to his lips, causing a burst of laughter which sent half the contents about the table.—Dyer in "Great Men at Play."

California's Iron Ore.

The deposits of iron ore at Minaret, Madero county, are said to be among the largest in California and perhaps in the west. They occur on the summits of the Sierra Nevada. Probably next in size, but of greater commercial importance, are the Eagle mountain deposits in Riverside county.

THE HOUSEHOLD

Woman's Study of Man.

That the race of husbands knows its wives may be doubted. That the race of wives knows its husbands is undoubted. The man goes flourishing forth on his path of many interests. The woman sits at home and broods over her single interest—the man. By dint of brooding she absorbs and accepts or rejects him. No man can hope to escape from the serious study of a woman, continued for sixteen hours daily. Every piece of evidence that her senses have observed is scrutinized, analyzed, classified. Her mind soaks the man as liquor soaks a lump of sugar. The sugar is dissolved; the man is solved. Most men, it is true, are simple enough. But the most complex men become simple when subjected to the concentrated and continued scrutiny of brooding woman. They are cooked with the dinner; they are washed up with the crockery; they are stitched into the children's pinafores. From that prolonged dissection no man's anatomy can hide its secrets.—Bookfellow (N. S. W.).

"Living Their Parts."

A good deal is said from time to time about an actor living his part. In the course of some remarks on this subject Walter Pritchard Eaton, in the American Magazine, tells the following:

"Once a great actor as Brutus in 'Julius Caesar' cried to a second great actor, as Cassius.

"Till then, my noble friend, chew upon this.

"and pressed a plug of tobacco into his palm. Sarah Bernhardt, on a wager, once played a tearful and stirring scene in an American theater, reciting instead of the words of the play an impromptu tirade against American hotels, and the audience—all save a few who could understand her rapid fire French—were duly carried away. It is even recorded that many women wept. Sarah was most assuredly not 'living the life' of her stage character then, yet her acting remained effective, and no one has yet denied that she knows how to act."

Amenities of the Table.

"I waited ten minutes for a car to day," the landlady was saying, "and then it passed me without stopping." It was afterward recalled that the habitually silent man had been having unusual difficulty with his clogs.

"Perhaps," he remarked, "the conductor didn't care to have you board his car."—Exchange.

Nicknames.

"Where did you get that knife?" asked Willie's mother.

"I traded a top to Puppy Johnson for it."

"What—that Puppy Johnson with whom I saw you playing a little while ago?"

"No; that was Piggie Davis."

"Dear me! What dreadful names! Come here. How did you get that tear in your coat?"

"I caught it on a nail when me and Ratty Robinson were mixin' it up this mornin'."

"Mercy! I don't want you to have anything to do with those boys any more. Their families must be low or they wouldn't have such names. How in the world did they ever get them?"

"I don't know. They call me Pimple Kenworth because one day I went to school with a pimple on my nose."—Chicago Herald.

The Dyspeptic Ostrich.

Long ago the phenomenal power of the stomach of the ostrich was immortalized in the idiom of all the world's great languages. To have the "stomach of an ostrich" is the synonym for incomparable digestive power, the supreme flight of gastric laudation. Those omnivorous beings of the dime museum who devour hardware in public for so much per week are always down on the bills as "human ostriches." Well, to make a long story short, the whole thing from beginning to end is nature faking, pure and simple. As a matter of fact, the ostrich, if not a confirmed dyspeptic, has a most delicate digestion. The largest single entry in ostrich mortality records is acute indigestion. The successful feeding of ostriches in captivity requires constant care.—Argonaut.

Early England's Animals.

Ilford, in Essex, England, is famous in the annals of geological research, discoveries there giving an idea of the dangerous state of the Thames valley at an early date in its history. The elephant, the rhinoceros and the bear roamed wild, and the prehistoric traveler who dodged them still ran the risk of encountering the tiger or the lion. The number of teeth discovered at Ilford shows the elephant to have been particularly common.

Simply Didn't Do It.

Mother—Now, Willie, tell me the truth. You forgot to wash your face this morning, didn't you? Willie—No, mother, honest, I didn't forget.—Judge.

Didn't Half Try.

Father—How's this, Harold? I hear you have been as bad as you could be today. What have you got to say for yourself? Small Harold—Please don't believe all you hear, papa. I could have been a whole lot worse.—Chicago News.

What a Woman Says.

Singleton—I want to ask you a question, old man. Wedderly—Come on with it. Singleton—Does a woman always mean what she says? Wedderly—During courtship she doesn't, but after marriage you bet she does.—Chicago News.

Possibly.

Henry—Do you think she would accept me if I should propose? Ethel—Why, of course. She has accepted lots worse looking chaps than you.—Exchange.

Next Step.

Kaicker—Children are now raising their parents. Bocker—The next generation will engage in parent study.—New York Sun.

If you want better Anconas come to headquarters.

R. W. VAN HOESSEN, Franklinville, N. Y. Proprietor of Beauty Poultry Farm; President of The Ancona Club; Editor of The Ancona World; Author of History of Anconas; Vice-president of Cattaraugus County Poultry Association; Life Member American Poultry Association.

Stock, Eggs and Baby Chicks for Sale Catalog for the asking.

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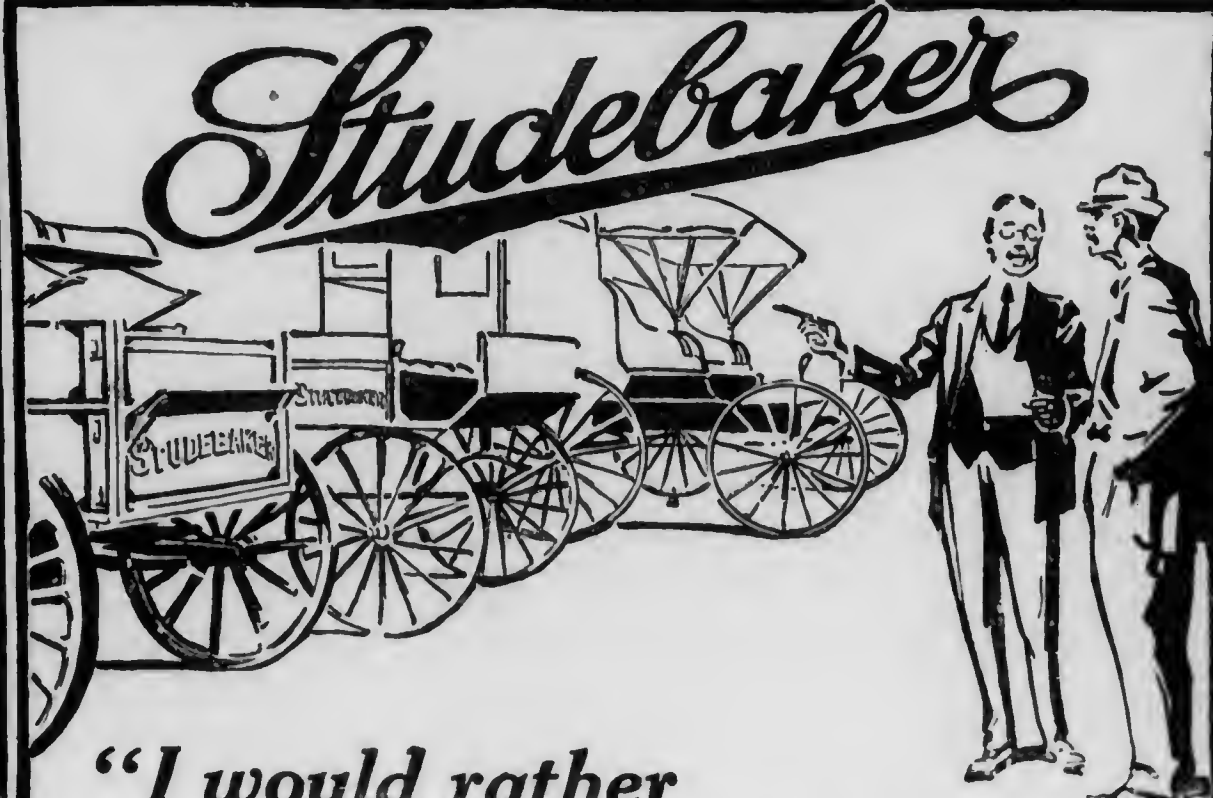
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"I would rather sell you a Studebaker"

When your dealer tells you *that* you know he's honest.

He may have *cheaper* wagons in stock, but he *knows* the Studebaker is the best.

And so do you.

He wants to give such good wagon value that you will come back and demand a buggy made by the same people.

Studebakers have been building wagons for sixty years and they have won the confidence of dealer and farmer by building—not the cheapest—but the *best* wagons.

Whether you live in city, town or country, there's a Studebaker to fit your needs. Farm wagons, trucks, business and delivery wagons, surreys, buggies and runabouts, with harness for each of the same high quality as Studebaker vehicles.

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NEW YORK CHICAGO DALLAS KANSAS CITY DENVER
MINNEAPOLIS SALT LAKE CITY SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND, ORE.

Ancient Surgical Art.
The ancient world was rich in surgical instruments, and those found at Pompeii deprive modern science of the credit of more than one invention.

Children and School.
In the country, as a whole, less than half the children finish the first six school grades, only about one in four ever enters high school, and less than five in 100 go to college.

Police on Zebras.
The German police of Africa are mounted on the backs of zebras, and these animals have been found to be very successful as mounts.

Perfectly Logical.
She—You once said you would die for me, and now you refuse to get up and light the fire. He—That's perfectly logical. If I died for you I'd be done with it, but if I get up once and light the fire you'll want me to do it every morning.—Boston Transcript.

Evil Doing.
The worst penalty of evil doing is to grow into likeness with the bad, for each man's soul changes, according to the nature of his deeds, for better or for worse.—Plato.

True blessedness consisteth in a good life and a happy death.—Solon.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES—America's "best yet" breed. Every way desirable. Great layers. Eggs for hatching. Send 10 cents for Good Poultry. Tells how to make poultry pay; quotes prices and gives valuable record covering three months work with poultry. **SHOREWOOD FARMS CO.**, Saugatuck, Michigan.



BARGAINS IN POLAND-CHINAS BERKSHIRES AND CHESTER WHITES.

I now have a large stock of probably the best I ever owned. Can not tell you all here, but I have Boars and Sows, all breeds, 2 to 6 months old, mated not akin; sows bred and boards ready for service. Guernsey Calves and Registered Scotch Collie Puppies. Write for prices and free circular. This stock must go and will be sold. M. B. Turkeys, Barred and White P. Rocks, B. Leghorns and Beagle Dogs.

F. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

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A permanent, profitable business for workers. Write TODAY for exclusive territory and letters showing agents' earnings.

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ARIZONA KICKLETS

Giveadam Gulch Continues the Even Tenor of Its Way.

SEVERAL SHOOTING SCRAPES

And a Number of More or Less Prominent Citizens Are Personally Conducted Across the State Line—The Editor Only Holds Five Offices.

By M. QUAD.

[Copyright, 1913, by Associated Literary Press.]

A ROAD agent stopped and robbed a mail carrier on the Lone Jack route the other day and got 11 cents for his pains. This seems to be running an honored profession into the ground.

During the last three sessions of the common council the mayor (who is ourself) has not had to keep a gun on Alderman Murphy to keep him in his place, and his constituents are wondering whether he has gone down in his boots for good or is waiting to catch us with empty shooters.

The editor of the Blue Hill Times charges us with holding eleven different offices and grabbing for others. We had only five offices, and the only other we are reaching out for is the presidency of the United States. Please correct and oblige.

William Johnson, who arrived in this town with two guns and a whoop one day last week, left it last night with



TWO GUN AND A WHOOP.

THE BLOODED STOCK FARMER.

three jumps and a sigh. He made several efforts to get up a reputation as a terror, but we gave him thirty minutes to reach the town line, and he didn't want but fifteen.

That we will have the esteem and confidence of the people was proved last week when we were elected chief of the fire department, named as orator for next Fourth of July and asked to lead the church choir for the coming year. Integrity of character, backed up by two guns, will always win.

The New York cocktail has been tried here and found to be a flat failure. The idea of a cocktail with our people is to leave a feeling along the throat as if a string of barbed wire fence had been swallowed.

We are given to understand that there will be more high teas and at homes in Giveadam Gulch this spring than ever before and that society will be elevated at least two pegs.

A florist from Chicago who was here the other day says that the 2,000,000 acres of desert land in Arizona could be made to grow \$20,000,000 worth of roses every year. We'd like to see the cactus, the rattlesnake and the prairie dog hitching along to make room for roses!

The man who woke us up at midnight the other night by heaving a cobblestone through the front window of the Kicker office had a good start as we threw up the sash and fired at him, but we think we winged him by the way he limped around a corner. We are always ready for little surprise parties and always do our best to make them entertaining.

Did our esteemed contemporary shoot at us on the street last Monday afternoon? He declares that he fired six shots at us, and we declare that we never knew anything about it, and we'll give anybody 15 cents to straighten the kinks of the mystery and settle the question one way or another. We like to know when we are shot at, even by a man who shuts his eyes when he pulls the trigger.

The Lone Jack Recorder says that we hold seven political offices and are wire pulling for eight and asks if such things can be and Arizona remain right side up. The Recorder man is in error. We hold five political offices and are after the sixth, and Arizona was never more solid on her pins.

We may take the lecture platform next month for a few weeks in this locality, but we desire to warn all audiences in advance that we shall have our dignity and our guns along, and the first frozen rabbit that comes whizzing past our head will be the signal

for return action on our part. We hate to shoot our lecture on the rise of Shakespeare into the audience, but we

have got through jumping out of back windows or hiding in the woods.

When we claim 10,000,000 weekly circulation for the Kicker we lie about it, of course, and that's the difference between a New York and Arizona editor. It's all in the profession, however, and all meant to encourage the reader to lead a life of integrity.

Major Desbro of the 333 ranch says he can identify the dead man hanged to the limb of a tree at the crossing of Wolf creek the other day. It was a person named Tinker, who started to leave Arizona on one of the major's blooded horses, but didn't get a fast enough gait on him to keep ahead of the procession.

We always thought there was something wrong in the head of Joe Hathaway, and his death by suicide the other day proves it. There are at least four towns within a radius of thirty miles which are fairly aching for a lynching bee, and if Joe wanted to die why not give some vigilance committee a show? Let other critters in despondent mood try to improve on his shape.

During our temporary absence from the postoffice Wednesday afternoon an ill favored stranger, who is supposed to be a teamster, entered the corridor and fired six bullets into the clock and got safely away. If he will come some day when we are at home and start in to repeat the performance we will guarantee him the finest coffin to be had in town and a funeral procession half a mile long.

An individual known as Kansas Tom got out of town last Monday night just ten minutes too quick for the vigilance committee, and if he keeps up the gait he had on him when he left his neck will be safe for some time to come.

Old Joe Wheeler, the bear hunter, sends us word from his cave in the mountains that he is coming down some day next week to shoot a few of the townspeople and have a jolly good time for a couple of days. Come on, Joseph. This town is always ready for something new and lively.

THE REAL HERO.

To go on cheerfully with a petty round of little duties, to smile for the joy of others when the heart is aching—who does this, his works will follow him. He may not be a hero to the world, but he is one of God's heroes.—Canon Farrar.

PREMIUMS FREE.

You can get anything you wish, ask for list and state wants.

Here are a few: Silk skirts, shirt waists, hand bags, outing goods, mesh purses, card cases, vanities, either round or square; silk ties, washable ties for men or women. You help us and we will help you.

HOW TO ORDER A RING.

*RING MEASURE 1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9

To get correct ring size, measure from star at top of "Ring Measure" with a piece of stiff paper that fits the finger and goes over knuckles. The number that the paper reaches to is your size. Send number only. Don't send slip of paper. Be sure to give correct sizes. We cannot exchange rings for other sizes when wrong size is given by club raiser unless 10 cents is sent us when ring is returned. 9 is our largest size in any ladies' ring.

Premium 2362—A very stylish engagement ring. Tiffany set. Pearl of rare imitation. 12 k gold filled. Given you for 2 subscribers at 50 cts. each prepaid.

Premium 2341—A exclusive Boston design. 10 remarkable Real Ladies Cluster of brilliants, centered by an Emerald. The real Tiffany Effect and would deceive many who think they are judges of precious stones. Any lady might be justly proud of this superb ring. Warranted to please you or your money back. 12 k gold filled. Special Offer—Price \$1.75. Originally given for 6 subscriptions, but while they last will be given you for 3 subscribers at 50 cents each prepaid.

Premium 2057—limitation Tiffany Solitaire of real brilliancy. To those who prefer a Solitaire this is something that will delight you. 12 k gold filled. Given you for 3 yearly subscribers at 50 cents each prepaid.

Premium 2897—Set with six fiery White Stones with Turquoise centre. Chased sides and scallop design as shown in cut. A delicate ring for a dainty young lady. 12 k gold filled. Special Offer—Price \$1.75. Originally given for 6 subscri-

THE BLOODED STOCK FARMER.

ers, but while they last will be given for 3 yearly subscribers at 50 cents each prepaid.

Premium 2890—Gentleman's Signet Ring. Very neat design. 12 k gold filled. Given for 2 yearly subscribers at 50 cents each prepaid.

Premium 2526—Ladies' Signet Ring. Handsome chased pattern. 12 k gold filled. Given for 2 yearly subscribers at 50 cents each prepaid.



A handsome plated locket watch fob given with one subscription to Blooded Stock Farmer at 50 cents.

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We give this handsome vanity case for 3 subscribers, 1 year at 50 cents each.

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FIRST TIMBER SALE IN EASTERN NATIONAL FORESTS.

Washington, April 4—The United States has made its first timber sale on the newly purchased Appalachian Forests, and the voucher that established the fact has been an object of interest in the hands of the officials of the Department of Agriculture who have had occasion to handle it.

The voucher itself does not show what the character of the sale was, but inquiry has drawn forth the information that the materials disposed of was \$7 worth of logs, bought by a Georgia farmer to use in building a barn. This apparently insignificant transaction is regarded as a foretaste of the future when the Government will be taking in a tidy revenue from the forest lands which it is now buying in the East.

These lands are being bought primarily to protect navigation. Congress held, in providing for their purchase, that the Constitution prohibits the Government from buying lands for these eastern forests except at the headwaters of navigable rivers, and for the purpose of regulating stream flow and preventing the splitting up of the channels of commerce. Yet the production of timber will also be made one of the objects of applied forestry as the Government will practice it on these areas. The latest purchase, made last February, was of 75,000 acres in North and South Carolina and Georgia, on the headwaters of the Savannah River, and brought up the total which has been bought to 400,000 acres. Of this, 320,000 acres are in the Southern Appalachians, and 80,000 in the White Mountains.

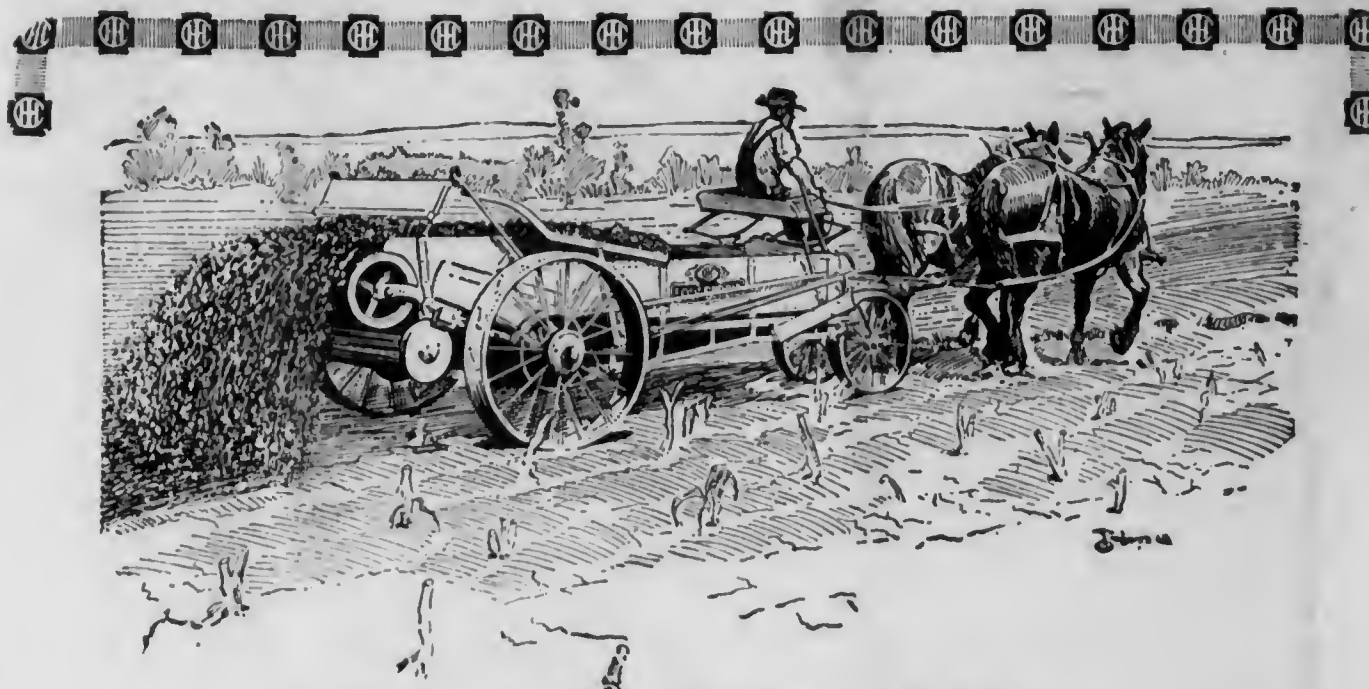
Not all of the land is well timbered now, for the Government in many cases cannot afford to pay the value of land and heavy timber together. Consequently most of the land acquired has been culled or cut over or else is sold to the Government with the reservation by the owner of the right to cut and remove the timber under methods prescribed by the Forest Service. Nevertheless, sales of material will doubtless be made from time to time, and will increase in number and value as improved forests grow up on these areas, under the stimulus of proper forest management and protection from fire.

DRIPPING VATS FOR HOGS AND SHEEP.

(Continued from page 5)

with their division fence on a line with the center line of the vat, so that the gate at the dipping vat, hung to this fence, may close either pen, when it is full, and allow the animals from the vat to pass into the empty

THE BLOODED STOCK FARMER.



Your Soil Is Alive

TO all intents and purposes, soil is alive. It breathes, works, rests, it drinks, and, most important of all, it feeds. It responds to good or bad treatment. It pays its debts, and pays with interest many times compounded. Being alive, to work it must be fed. During the non-growing seasons certain chemical changes take place which make the fertility in the soil available for the next season's crop. But this process adds no plant food to the soil. Unless plant food is added to soil on which crops are grown, unless the soil is fed, in time it starves. There is one best way to feed your soil. Stable manure, which contains all the essentials of plant life, should be spread evenly and in the proper quantity with an

I H C Manure Spreader

I H C manure spreaders are made in all styles and sizes. There are low machines which are not too low, but can be used in mud and deep snow, or in sloppy barnyards. They are made with either endless or reverse aprons as you prefer. Frames are made of steel, braced and trussed like a steel bridge. Sizes run from small, narrow machines for orchard and vineyard spreading, to machines of capacity for large farms. The rear axle is placed well under the box, where it carries over 70 per cent of the load, insuring plenty of tractive power at all times. Beaters are of large diameter to prevent winding. The teeth that cut and pulverize the manure are square and chisel pointed. The apron drive controls the load, insuring even spreading whether the machine is working up or down hill, or on the level. I H C spreaders have a rear axle differential, enabling them to spread evenly when turning corners.

A local dealer handling these machines will show you all their good points, and will help you decide on the one that will do your work best. Get literature and full information from him, or, write

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pen. The door of these pens is built the same as a sidewalk or feeding floor, except that the surface is grooved and sloped so that the dip running off the animals will drain back into the vat.

For a dipping vat of the dimensions shown, there will be required 3 cubic yards of crushed rock, 1 1-2 cubic yards of sand and 5 barrels of Portland cement. These materials will usually cost about \$10.00.

This same tank may be used for dipping sheep in order to cure mange, scab and other diseases caused by parasites. On account of the resistance of the wool, it is advisable to keep sheep in the tank at least one minute. Very lousey hogs should re-

main equally long. This result may be secured by the use of a drop door, called a "soaking gate," operated from above by a rope and pulley. If a longer tank is wanted, for each 3-foot increase of length in the body of the tank there will be required 1-2 cubic yard of crushed rock, 1-4 cubic yard of sand and 4 bags of cement.

When not in use a concrete dipping vat needs no care other than providing it with a good cover or so enclosing it as to prevent accidents. It will not rot or rust out and will require no repairs. Such an improvement is a paying investment for every farmer.

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